

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 155.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1848.

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WHAT HAS THE SOCIETY DONE SINCE APRIL LAST?

The following grants have been made:—Austria, £150; Germany, £355; France, £310; Switzerland, £11; Italy, £40; Ireland, £186; making a total of £1,082.

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The Committee have maturely considered the importance of employing colporteurs for the sale of the Society's works in Ireland. They hope to secure ten pious, devoted men to itinerate through the country, under careful superintendence.

WHAT DOES THE SOCIETY INTEND TO DO FOR THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE?

It has been determined to offer prizes for good, evangelical tracts, adapted to the present circumstances of France, Italy, and Germany. The subjects of the tracts, and the parties to adjudicate upon them, will be shortly arranged.

Other plans are being arranged for the permanent circulation of Divine truth on the Continent, which they hope to be able soon to mature.

A NEEDFUL CAUTION.

It is necessary to remind the contributors, that comparatively little good will be done, if the special funds raised for the Society trespass on its general income. The following grants have been made since the close of the last annual accounts:—China, paid and voted, £350; India, Ceylon, and Singapore, £1,500; the British Colonies, £350; Russia, £100; Great Britain, £1,000.—Total, £3,300.

Although the times are depressing, yet the Committee hope their appeal will not be unsuccessful. A Jubilee effort may never again occur in the times of the ministers and laymen who are now the active agents in the Saviour's cause. Shall the present season then be overlooked?

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Nor, Sir, my case was a most deplorable one, for I had not the least use of either arm or leg—they hung about me like as if they did not belong to me; and the strength of my legs was insufficient to support the weight of my body. Of course I could not stand; and if you had offered me a thousand guineas to move either hand but one inch from the place where it might have been placed, I could not have done it: not the least command had I over my limbs. My complaint was caused by a blow in the back. Well, as before stated, I placed myself under Mr. Hale's galvanic treatment. I had been led to believe that it was a dreadful operation to go through; but I was agreeably surprised that there was no unpleasantness at all about it, not even enough to make a child cry, so beautifully does Mr. Hale manage his battery. In three days, Sir, I could stand upon my legs, and in one week I could walk about the house; at the same time, I also partially recovered the use of my arms; and in six weeks I could walk several miles in a day, without the least assistance. Well might you ask, 'Ought not Galvanism to be much resorted to?' After what I have seen and experienced, I do consider it a shame, that a portion of the medical profession should decline to recommend their patients to try the powers of Galvanism. Perhaps I need not state, that I had had the advice of the most celebrated physicians in this country; but all the medicines which were tried did me little or no good. I believe Mr. Hale was as much surprised as myself and friend, when, at the expiration of a week, he saw that I could walk, for he did not lead me to believe that there would be such a rapid improvement. I will state, that invalids are very much to blame if they do not give Galvanism a trial; for, if it does no good, it is impossible it can do any harm. But there is every probability of its doing good; for during the time I was under Mr. Hale's care, I noticed its happy effects in a variety of cases, particularly sciatica, rheumatism, asthma, and nervousness; indeed, all his patients were rapidly regaining their health. I only regret that I had not applied to him earlier: I should have been many scores of pounds in pocket had I done so.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 155.]

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has subsided. If we but advance in this direction—if our purpose be one of popular enlightenment, and instruction—if it be our single object to sow in society the seeds of future beneficial changes, confident that Providence will quicken and eventually ripen what we sow—it will matter little whether we do or do not prevent the endowment of the priesthood. We are taking measures which, in the natural course of things, must uproot all endowments—and the very events which seem most unpropitious to our design, may aid most effectually in giving to it a rapid and complete development.

It may, indeed, be urged, that the foregoing remarks do not touch the point in debate—and that even with a view to mere educational ends, the errors of Popery may properly be insisted on. We frankly admit that as yet we have not hit the mark—but we have taken up a position from which we may most unfailingly send the arrow home to its very centre.

It is spontaneously granted by our friends that the principle of no State interference with religion ought to be the main and fundamental principle on which the opposition of Protestant Dissenters to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood should be made to rest. It is asserted that, in subordination to this principle, objection may be consistently and usefully taken to the erroneous doctrines, and unscriptural assumptions of the Papal system—and, in keeping with the strain of remark above, it must be implied, that the teaching process which we recommend as the only one whose success is placed beyond the reach of casualty, may be resorted to as well with a view to the secondary as the primary truth to be inculcated. "Whilst you are producing and multiplying Anti-state-church convictions," it may be urged, "why not also aim at confirming or exciting Anti-papery convictions?"

To this we answer, in as brief a form as possible, by the following observations:—1. The moral effect of all teaching must greatly depend upon the relative position of the teacher, whether to his subject or to his auditors. A thorough and merciless exposure of the errors of Popery might lead to far other results than those we desire, so long as Popery is placed by law in a position of disadvantage. The most earnest denunciations of the Plumptre school, when levelled at a system compelled to occupy inferior ground, do more to excite compassion for the degraded than to awaken disgust at their errors. Englishmen have in them that instinctive regard for fair play that they cannot bear to see villainy itself struck "when it is down." Put Protestantism and Popery upon a footing of perfect equality in the eye of law and of the constitution, and the first may then expose the unsoundness of the last without fear of driving towards it the sympathies of the indifferent. But where the one is pampered and the other is oppressed, the greater our zeal against the latter, the greater will be the danger of throwing around it an artificial atmosphere of interest. Hence, even with a view to the enlightenment of the public mind, silence on that topic is clearly our wisest policy. Otherwise no caution on our part will succeed in preventing our being suspected of an unfair and unmanly spirit; and our method of dealing with Popery will greatly detract, in the estimation of the public, from the moral force of our testimony against State-endowments.

2. Where the public mind is to be instructed, convinced, and moved to practical determination, unity and simplicity of purpose is, above all things, requisite. It is the incessant dropping of the water upon one place that wears away the rock. A double-pointed weapon will not pierce so deep as one with a single point. A penknife is more to be dreaded than scissors. Every thought, sympathy, purpose, which we may succeed in enlisting against Popery as such, is a thought, sympathy, and purpose, diverted from our main object. Moral results are even more than physical dependent upon a concentration of effort. Each age has its special problem to settle—and to do that well, its whole strength should be put forth in the settlement of it. The

spiritual interests of this country and its dependencies are more in peril from the withering influence of State management and patronage, than from the most subtle of Papal errors. And it seems clear, from the course of public events, that the endowment question is the question which Providence is forcing up to the surface of affairs, various and shifting as the aspect of those affairs may be. Our duty, consequently, appears clear and palpable. We are to give a tongue and a meaning to the events occurring in our midst—and the more exclusively we confine ourselves to the discharge of our obligation in this respect, the larger and the more permanent will be the moral effect of the lessons we impart.

3. The right and intelligent proclamation and enforcement of Anti-state-church principles, constitute a virtual but unostentatious destruction of the hidden roots of the Papal system—sacerdotism, as opposed to individualism. The most valid arguments against State interference draw their life from the individual responsibility of conscience, and the right of private judgment. What are called the errors of Popery, are but phases and external modifications in which antagonism to these principles had made itself conspicuous and tangible. There is Popery in the Church of England, and there is Popery in Dissent, as well as in the Roman Catholic Church—and he is the wisest and best opponent of the system, who opposes it, not in its creeds and formularies, but in the false principles which produced them. A thoroughly imbuing of the public mind with radical Anti-state-church truths, whether with reference to endowed Protestantism, or to-be-endowed Romanism, is the only course which ensures a *certainty of success*.

CONSCIENCE v. LAW—THE ANSWER.

THE Editor of the *Scottish Congregational Magazine*, in the number for the present month professedly grapples with the argument on the payment of ecclesiastical imposts which appeared in the *Nonconformist* some few weeks back, and holds it up to ridicule. Will he forgive us if, in as few words as possible (and we have not before been accused of using many), we show him that he has dexterously evaded our argument, and has merely laid a ghost of his own raising.

We pass over all minor matters as unworthy of notice. Were we disposed, which we are not, we might point to more than one instance in which the strength of our reasoning has been suppressed, and a quibble or an appeal to prejudice, made to do duty as infallible logic. The severest punishment we could wish the Editor would be to place our article before his readers *after* they have perused his comments upon it, and ask them to pronounce judgment on his mode of dealing with it. They would then see for themselves whether it is the "long, angry, vituperative" thing which he describes—whether the writer of it exhibited any visible signs of "waxing exceedingly angry, and tossing syllogisms about in a singularly excited manner"—and whether the implication is either a modest or a just one, that he had been "fairly worsted by an opponent."

But to the point. The gist of our argument was this. Law, when it represents an *usurped authority*, no matter how innocent the thing which it commands, ought not to be obeyed by loyal subjects—for obedience is a *recognition of the authority which enacts*. Competent authority being supposed, no quality in the law but direct sinfulness, will, in our view, justify resistance. Competent authority being absent, or rather being set aside by usurpation, however good the law in itself, resistance is not only justifiable, but obligatory. How does the *Congregational* dispose of our application of this? He evades the point by misstating it. Our argument was to this effect—Christ is the sole legislator in his church, and he has ordained the mode of its support—human governments in setting aside Christ's ordination, and thrusting in its place their own law, are usurping authority exclusively His—obedience to the law commanded by usurpers, is recognition of their usurpation. See now how our opponent

How the friends of Anti-state-church principles may succeed in preventing the proposed endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood is a question upon which very much may be plausibly urged whilst the event is yet future, which, when it becomes fact, will be found to have been altogether destitute of force. How the probability may be best turned to account for deepening in the public mind a conviction of the truth of those principles, and laying there the foundations of their future triumph, is a question the answer to which is more easily furnished, and, in our judgment, of far greater practical importance. Acting with a view to the first object, we may or may not succeed—acting with a view to the last, we cannot possibly fail.

We respectfully submit to those of our friends who are anxious to oppose the endowment of the priesthood, on the double ground of objection to State support of religion, and of a theological repudiation of the errors of Popery, whether they have not overlooked the prime importance of the opportunity furnished them by the supposed intentions of the Ministry. Let the ultimate event be what it may, the cause of truth will be most efficiently advanced by winning over to it, or compelling, the assent of the greatest number of thoughtful and sincere minds. Real progress in an agitation like the present, must be measured, not by the precise character of legislative results, but by the deposit of sound principle left in the public heart after all excitement and effervescence

slips by the whole point. "We admit," says he, "that Christ has fixed the general order of His church, and that all civil interference with that order is *unjustifiable*." Ride not away on that equivocal epithet *unjustifiable*! We demand of you, yea or no, is it *usurpation*? This is the pivot upon which the *controversy* turns. Many an act of our civil governors may be *unjustifiable*, which yet bears upon the face of it "competent authority." But if it be *usurpation*, it represents no "legitimate authority," and, on the Editor's own showing (and which he says he meant as a matter of course all along), cannot be binding.

Our analogy about the King of Hanover he parallels thus—"Suppose Queen Victoria were to ordain the King of Hanover to govern her subjects, and command them to obey him in all things except such as were contrary to her express law, what then? Would it in that case be our duty to obey him when he levied a tax for an object which we knew to be approved of by our gracious Sovereign—nay, which she herself had commanded us to sustain?" The object of our citing the analogy is again lost sight of. Whatever the King of Hanover commands the subjects of Victoria to do, in virtue of authority derived from her, it becomes them of course to obey. Have civil rulers any authority from Christ to enact laws for the support of His church? The Editor's supposition, in order to take in the whole case, should have had appended to it an excepted sphere. If Queen Victoria should so commission the King of Hanover, but were to reserve the city of London for her own exclusive rule—saying, "Within these limits I will be sole sovereign," would her subjects be justified in obeying him within the limits thus expressly reserved? Our charge against civil magistrates in the matter of ecclesiastical imposts is, not that they command us to do somewhat wrong in itself—not that their motives are in our belief *unjustifiable*—but that they are commanding when and where they have no authority to command—are exercising regal powers within a domain in which it is unlawful for us as Christ's subjects to recognise any power but that of the Lord himself. This is the view of the question upon which we laid all the stress of our former argument—and this view the Editor of the *Scottish Congregational* has not attempted to meet. When he does so we shall be happy to hear his observations. Until he does so we must take leave to say, that his boasting is beside the mark, and vain.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH MOVEMENT.

SOUTH WALES.

The *Principality* contains a lengthy report of the meeting at Cardiff, and also a summary of the other meetings, with extracts from contemporaries. It says:—"Mr. Miall closed his tour through South Wales at Cardiff, yesterday. We are proud to announce, that our fellow-townsmen gave him a right hearty welcome. Indeed, from what fell from Mr. Miall at the breakfast yesterday, his reception was everywhere most enthusiastic, and far beyond his most sanguine expectations. Mr. Miall will have the pleasure of presenting the Executive Committee with a very respectable sum from the Dissenters of South Wales."

We have already reported the proceedings at Newport, Pontypool, Brecon, Haverfordwest, and Carmarthen. We had intended to give the speeches delivered at the last-named place, but our limits will not allow us to do this. The following appear in two of the local papers respecting the meeting and sermon there:—

CARMARTHEN.—On Monday, the 16th instant, a public meeting took place at the Tabernacle Baptist Chapel in this town, for the purpose of introducing Mr. Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, to advocate the claims of the Anti-state-church Society. We had heard somewhat of this gentleman as a great gun among his fellows, and we determined to hear what sort of a report he would make. The place was well filled, and we have no hesitation in declaring, that we were not disappointed in our expectations of hearing a good speech.—*Carmarthen Journal* [Tory paper].—Mr. Edward Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, in the course of a tour through Wales, to deliver lectures in aid of the Anti-state-church Association, arrived in this town on Saturday last, and preached an eloquent sermon in Union-street Independent Chapel, on Sunday afternoon. The lecture which it was the object of his visit to deliver, was given with much zealous earnestness at the Tabernacle Baptist Chapel, on Monday evening. The audience appeared highly delighted by Mr. Miall's eloquent and stirring appeals to their prejudices, and many registered their names at the close of his remarks as supporters of the society he advocated.—*Welshman*. [A would-be Liberal paper, and formerly the most liberal journal in Wales.]

MILFORD HAVEN. [From a correspondent of the *Principality*.]—What do you think of Edward Miall being here last night (Wednesday the 18th)? About twenty-six of the Milfordians went to Haverfordwest on the previous evening, and prevailed on him to

come down, as he had no engagement for last night, and we had a treat. The enemies of truth here had done all they could to prejudice the people against him; but the Baptist Chapel, in which the meeting was held, was filled to overflowing. He spoke for an hour and a half with a dignified calmness which commended both himself and his sentiments to the judgment and earnest consideration of all who heard him; and we are not without hope, that the leaven of truth will work in the minds of many a sound conviction of the necessity for a speedy and entire severance between Christ's kingdom and the powers of this world.

LANELLY.—On Friday, Oct. 20, a very interesting and numerous public meeting was held at the Baptist Chapel in this town, in connexion with the Anti-state-church Association. The Rev. D. Rees (the Chairman) said, in alluding to Mr. Miall:—"Previous to the establishment of the *Nonconformist*, the Liberal, and even the Dissenting, English press, was exceedingly *gentle* and respectable, too timid in its complaints, and infinitely too vague in its demands of redress. The *Nonconformist* appeared, and gave a certain and unmistakeable sound—it traced the political and social evils of the country to the unnatural connexion of religion with the State; and resolved, though fifty years would be taken to do the work, to stop at nothing short of the entire separation of Church and State, of free trade, and manhood suffrage. Such doctrines startled the English public, though they were clearly enunciated in Wales long before that period." After the applause had subsided, Mr. Miall commenced a striking, telling, and convincing speech, in which there was nothing to offend any one who was not at variance with truth. There was one clergyman, and several Churchmen present, some of whom expressed themselves very pleased with the candour of the speaker, and acknowledged that they were of opinion too that such separation should take place.

MEETING AND BREAKFAST AT CARDIFF.

(Abridged from the *Principality*.)

On Wednesday, Oct. 25, a public meeting was held at the English Baptist Chapel, Cardiff, to receive a deputation from the British Anti-state-church Association. Mr. Miall, the editor of the *Nonconformist*, attended to explain the views held by the friends of the Association. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the meeting was well attended. Thomas Hopkins, Esq., presided.

The Rev. J. Jones, of Paiton, Warwickshire, the Rev. HENRY MORE, and the Rev. W. JONES, having spoken,

Mr. E. MIALL rose, and said no one could feel more rejoiced than he did at the commencement of this meeting, when the Chairman gave an invitation to any one that had an objection to the views that were propounded to come forward and state their objections. He felt satisfied that the Chairman would see this resolution fairly carried out. This was a right to be claimed for every Englishman [a voice: And for Welshmen, too]. He believed that it was a right that every Welshman insisted upon [hear]. Mr. Miall at some length described the events which he thought were operating to bring about a crisis in which the State Church would be left to its own resources; and Christianity would be unfettered, and, without any check upon its usefulness, would prevail throughout the world; and concluded an eloquent address on behalf of civil and religious liberty with an earnest appeal to the consistency and common sense of his hearers as to the impossibility of a nation being saddled with such an enormous establishment as our present Church, from which the greater portion of the people dissented. Mr. Miall sat down amidst loud cheers.

Several questions were then asked by a gentleman present on various points connected with the Anti-state-church controversy, which were replied to by Mr. Miall to the satisfaction of the audience.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman, a Mr. Dawson addressed the meeting. He said that he was present at the discussion which took place between Mr. Miall and the Rev. Mr. Bayle at Liverpool—that he was at that time in favour of a State Church—that the arguments then put forward by Mr. Miall had the effect of inducing him carefully to examine the question—and that the events which had since occurred in connexion with the Church of England had entirely convinced him of the evils of State churches and the soundness of the Voluntary principle in matters of religion [great cheering]. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Miall.

THE BREAKFAST.

The next morning, according to announcement, a public breakfast was given to Mr. Miall at the Angel Hotel; and a splendid demonstration it was. Nearly fifty highly respectable gentlemen were present. Thomas Hopkins, Esq. most ably and efficiently occupied the chair: Mr. Coleman, of Llandaff, the vice-chair.

We observed among the company the Revs. W. Jones, Lewis Powell, David Jones, Henry More, and most of the leading Dissenters of Cardiff; Revs. W. Allen, David Salmon, and several gentlemen from Newport; Rev. Thomas Price, Aberdare; Rev. W. Williams, Hirwaun; Rev. Mr. Morris, Rev. J. Thomas, Glyn Neath; Rev. J. D. Williams, Bridgend; Rev. D. Jones, Caerphilly; Mr. D. E. Williams, Hirwaun; and Mr. John, Aberdare.

The Conference which followed was of so interesting and instructive a character that we shall not attempt to give an account of it. We hope our friends will wait another week, when we hope to give it at length.

CORNWALL AND DEVON.

PENZANCE.

(Abridged from the *West Briton*.)

No doubt some of our readers are aware that at the annual meeting of the Anti-state-church Association, recently held in London, a resolution was passed to the effect that a deputation should visit several of the western counties, including Cornwall, for the purpose of holding public meetings in opposition to an "expected endowment of Romanism in Ireland." The Rev. Samuel Green, Baptist, now of London, and who, many years ago, was stationed at Falmouth, and the Rev. Jerome Clapp, Baptist, of Appledore, have come into this county as the deputation, and have held several meetings. On Friday evening last, they held a public meeting at the Public Hall, in this town, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Association. It is not our intention to go at length into the proceedings, but as chroniclers of passing events, we will furnish our readers with an outline of what took place. Mr. Julian presided, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Treseder, Rev. W. Fletcher, Rev. R. C. Hopper, in addition to those of the deputation.

Rev. SAMUEL GREEN said that the endowment of Catholicism would tax 800,000, the minority of the gentry and tradespeople of Ireland, who are already provided with religious worship at a cost of two millions per annum; but the majority consist of about seven-and-a-half millions, and the endowment of their religion would be equal to at least eighteen and-a-half millions sterling. He was glad that Lord John Russell found Ireland difficult to govern—that he found it a path of thorns—because justice had not yet been done to Ireland. He was of opinion that every man in England and Ireland, untainted by crime, should have a voice in electing his representative in Parliament: then the government of Ireland would become an easy affair, and social honesty would prevail; but until that time came, the difficulty would continue. The Government was desirous of purchasing the power of the priesthood of that much misunderstood and much maligned country. There were 6,500 priests, divided into two classes, regular and secular: the first were the smaller number, consisting of some 1,400 or 1,500, who had not charge of the cure of souls; while the remaining 4,000 or 5,000 were priests having the cure of souls. Now, Lord John Russell intended to endow the latter only; and the consequence would be that the people would look out for another priesthood, the small body would be increased, and the plan of the Government would turn out a total failure. In Ireland, the Protestant Church were the minority, and in 1843, Lord John Russell said in his place in the House of Commons that before peace and tranquillity could be expected in Ireland, they must remedy the grievances of the Irish Church. The Hon. George Ward, the Secretary to the Admiralty, said, in 1845, that the Irish Church remained as England's conquest and Ireland's disgrace. Mr. Macaulay stated that it was positively vicious, for it fed the rich with good things and sent the poor empty away. Earl Grey said it was the greatest obstacle to the spread of the Protestant religion and the cause of discontent. The Earl of Carlisle (late Lord Morpeth) said that the priests of the Irish Church had living without duty, and pay without work. In fact, it cost the Irish more than 50s. per head for religious instruction. After some further observations relatively to church preferment, the speaker concluded by calling upon the men of Penzance to assist the Association according to the spirit and principle of their motto—one and all.

Rev. J. CLAPP said, that before the Archbishop of Canterbury presented the Queen with her credentials, she was obliged to subscribe to the 39 articles; and by her coronation oath, could never avow any convictions that might arise in her mind in regard to religion, contrary to Church principles—a privilege which her meanest subjects enjoyed. If the Queen should become convinced, on reading any book, she was so entangled, that by making such avowal she would break her coronation oath, and would be no longer the Queen of these realms—the Bishops said so, including their highly-respected diocesan, the Bishop of Exeter.

The thanks of the meeting were afterwards voted to the deputation.

DISCUSSION WITH A CLERGYMAN AT TAVISTOCK.

A public meeting of the British Anti-state-church Association was held in the large Assembly-room, Tavistock, on the 19th ult. The audience was both large and respectable, and, as will be seen from the proceedings, were sufficiently interested to remain till midnight.

Mr. FLAMANK, who has zealously advocated the principles adopted by the Association for the last thirty years in Tavistock, was called to the chair. He said that he rejoiced to see so many Churchmen present, and hoped they would be listened to with candour and patience. Many mistakes existed with regard to the principles and objects of the Association. Some imagined that their opposition to the State-church arose from a desire to supplant those who enjoyed its rich emoluments, and to transfer them to some one of the Dissenting sects; but he begged to remind them that the fundamental principle of the Association was, the most uncompromising hostility to all religious establishments, whether Popish or Protestant—whether Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Independent, Wesleyan, or any other. Others, again, represented the zeal manifested on behalf of religious liberty as an attack upon the religion of the Church, and an attempt to pull it down altogether. All such feeling they utterly disclaimed.

Their wish, indeed, was to see it disengaged from the State, believing that it would occupy a far more useful and honourable position than it did at present. They were not actuated by that sordid or bigoted spirit, that would seek to transfer all the congregations of the parish churches into the Dissenting meeting-houses. No. The object of the British Anti-state-church Association was simple—to emancipate religion from all State control, and to place *all* denominations, whether Episcopal or otherwise, on a footing of perfect equality. A very large and continually increasing body of thinking men had arrived at the conclusion, that the dissolution of the connexion between the Church and the State would be highly advantageous to both; and he, were he a Churchman, would be more solicitous still, were it possible, to see this accomplished. That it was the intention of the Government to endow the Irish Roman Catholic priesthood, and thus to set up another Establishment as a buttress to that which is already tottering, there could be no doubt. Here was new and firm ground on which to agitate against religious establishments of all kinds. They objected not, on the present occasion, at least, to the endowment of the Roman Catholics as such, but against the endowment of any sect whatever. They would as much oppose payment by the State to any system which they cherished in their hearts as *truth*, as they would to that which they believed to be error. The chairman concluded by again inviting discussion, feeling confident that the cause they had met that evening to advocate need not shun the light.

The Chairman, at the conclusion of his address, called on JOHN PHYSICK, Esq., who, with a view to give the utmost scope to the deputation, briefly recommended to the meeting the adoption of a resolution condemnatory of all legislative interference by the State in matters of religion.

The Rev. S. GREEN, one of the deputation, stated the claims of the Association to the support of his audience. He showed the enslaving and oppressive tendency of religious establishments; instancing, among others, the conduct of the late King of Prussia, who banished sixteen or seventeen conscientious ministers of the Gospel, because they preferred to obey the ordinances of God rather than the edict of the King; and the judgment of Lord Stowell, to prove that, whatever doctrine the State adopts that must be received by the Church as by law established. He referred to the exclusiveness of the Universities; and as showing the undue preference given by the State to the Church, stated that the duties on all timber used in its buildings were remitted by the Treasury, while the same duties on timber used in building Dissenting chapels were exacted to the full. Referring to the enormous property held by the Established Church, Mr. Green said: We do not want a particle of this property for our ecclesiastical and religious purposes; but we do want the property for something else. We are taxed to the amount of sixty or seventy millions per annum; the net revenue is about fifty-two millions, about 40s. or 50s. per head for every man, woman, and child, to be paid every year in direct or indirect taxes; and the ecclesiastical establishment obtains about ten millions in addition to these fifty-two millions per annum. We want these ten millions to help our expenditure as a nation. The Church of England is a corporation, or a bundle of corporations—the power which created can dissolve them, and take to itself all the property it entrusted to them. But it may be said, If you take all the property, what is to become of the ignorant and vicious? Now Cornwall, in the time of Wesley, had 241 churches and 306 chapels; the latter have increased 50 per cent., the former only 2. Here there is proof that means are at hand to provide for the exigencies such a resumption of the property would create. The proposed Catholic Endowment is another reason why the separation should be demanded. The State at present supports Roman Catholicism in Canada, the worship of Juggernaut in India, and indeed all kinds of worship. Lord John Russell's statement I look at with scorn; either he did or did not mean it. If he did, he is not fit for his place—and if he did not, he is not worthy of credit. Does Lord John Russell suppose the Irish will be satisfied with a less endowment than the English? If Sir Charles Wood endows them he must give them upwards of eighteen millions; but he says he will only give them one million. England and Ireland must be united or not; if united, all must be taxed equally and all must equally enjoy. Lord John Russell's intention is, by endowing the Roman Catholic clergy, to buttress up the failing Church of England, and nothing more. The speaker then contrasted the speeches of Lord John, Mr. Macaulay, and Lord Grey, in 1843, with his lordship's sentiments now, and concluded by seconding the resolution amidst immense cheering, with which, indeed, he was frequently greeted during the delivery of this address.

The Rev. THOS. GIBBONS, the Curate of Tavistock, then mounted the platform to remark on the statements made, and to offer support to the Church party, who had assembled to oppose the deputation. He began by stating that he objected to the Association because it made no distinction, but objected to the endowment of truth and error alike. In this was policy, but not principle. He quoted an extract from the "Christian's Penny Magazine" (we believe), to show the animus of the Association.

Mr. GREEN objected that the Association were not answerable for the sentiments of that publication, and advised the reverend gentleman to read the society's fifty-two tracts.

Mr. GIBBONS then said, that since he had been a minister in the Establishment he had been subject to no tyranny, and denied that the Crown had a

right to dictate articles and doctrines. The articles were agreed to by clergy of York and Canterbury. It was a libel, and he defied the Government to show that the Church of England held any doctrine at the dictation of the Crown. He then referred to Mr. James's "Church Member's Guide," to show that the deacons are tyrants in the Independent churches, and that no advantage was to be gained by escaping the tyranny of the Crown to be subject to that of the deacon. He said that ten years since there was a greater desire for the separation of the Church from the State than now; that the ministers of the Church need not go to the Archbishop or Privy Council for authority to read prayers on the occasion of war, pestilence, or famine, for every minister ought to do as occasion required of his own will, and that the Church had in her authorized form a provision for every great object; that, upon the showing of Mr. James, there was no New Testament authority for Dissenters electing their own ministers; that the case of the King of Prussia did not apply; that the Church of England took two grounds—first, that she had Scripture warrant that her religion should be sustained by the civil power—and secondly, that she taught that religion, and therefore was entitled to that support. He demurred to Lord Stowell's right to deliver the opinions of the Church; he denied the power of the Crown to alter or order forms of prayer, and insisted that neither the Queen nor her Minister had that power—and, therefore, the Church was not enslaved, but free. He thought that as, for instance, his son would not be admitted, say at Homerton College, there was no hardship in Dissenters being refused at Oxford or Cambridge, which were established for Churchmen, and therefore Dissenters had no right to complain that they were excluded. The speaker would not dispute the question of drawback on timber, but Church ministers had to pay turnpikes when riding to their parish churches, while Dissenting ministers passed free. He would not discuss the question of Church property, though he doubted the accuracy of the amount stated. When Parliamentary inquiry was instituted, they were bound to take the amount as returned, unless there were strong reasons to the contrary; but whatever the amount was, it belonged to the Church, and the nation had no right to touch it. If the union of Church and State be unscriptural, then it was the duty of every Christian to cut the cord; but if Scriptural, to support it. To show that the views of the old Nonconformists were opposed to the views of the Association he quoted from Henry, Owen, Howe, Doddridge, Flavel, and Baxter, and insisted that they would have supported him now. These gentlemen, he said, drew a distinction between the civil and religious parts of the question; but I know not where the line is to be drawn. We have not Scripture or reason appealed to. The apostles enjoin us to obey authorities—one of them urges tribute on religious grounds: he says, pay tribute, because it is ordained of God. He denied the propriety of taking only the New Testament, and throwing the Old overboard. To save time, he would not argue on the Mosaic system, but take the patriarchs, and you have union of Church and State, and legal provision, in the shape of tithes. There was a recognised offering to Melchizedeck by Abraham, and that, too, in shape of tithes. Israel's kings took the place of the theocracy. The New Testament said that kings were God's officers. Our own Queen reigned by virtue of God's appointment. Those kings took the headship of the Church—levied taxes for its support. Jehoshaphat sent Jews and priests through the cities of Judah and Israel; Hezekiah and Josiah effected reforms. He made several other allusions to the kings of Israel, and also to the psalms and prophecies. There was not a word in the New Testament repealing that of the Old. Infant baptism rested upon the authority of the Old Testament. All allowed that ministers ought to be maintained, but was it to be done by voluntary effort? Christ's statement, that his kingdom was not of this world, had nothing to do with the question. Separation of Church and State meant spoliation of Church property. Church property is not national in the sense in which these gentlemen put it; it is trust property, and a clergyman taking a parish, takes its duties. He contended that the State was the first trustee, and who saw that the clergy did their duty. He quoted Hallam to prove that tithes began in voluntary contributions, and that what was first so given was confirmed by Parliament. If tithes were not taken from the land by the law, and if it did not create, but confirm them, what right had the State to take them? If tithes were bequests, what right had the State to take them more than others? Addressing the poor man, he said: This movement began with their jealousy of the Church. What good will the poor derive from the seizure of her property? I admit that in Tavistock the voluntary principle is full of strength, but at best it is fluctuating, and therefore you tax the people for the Church, and do not leave it to voluntaryism." He proceeded to address Dissenters and Churchmen, deprecating the leaving education to voluntaryism, and concluded a very long harangue amidst applause from his party.

The above is as complete an outline as we can give of a speech which occupied two hours, and which, notwithstanding its length, was patiently listened to. Rev. J. CLAPP rose to reply, though as it was then nearly eleven o'clock, he stated that it would be quite impossible for him to follow the reverend gentleman through the whole of his speech. We regret that we cannot give Mr. Clapp's speech, which was a calm and convincing reply, and cut away the ground inch by inch from his reverend opponent. He vindicated the character of Dissenters for sincerity in disavowing hostility to any

sect, and asserted that conscientious Churchmen if placed in their position, would feel as they did, though at present they (the Churchmen) did not understand their own position. He also defended the ground on which the Association attacked the projected measure of the Government. Public men nauseated all doctrinal discussions, Scripture references, and Protestant pleas; and if Dissenters were to tell them that the State had no right to sanction error, they would again hear of the "No-Popery yell," "The bray of Exeter-hall," and such-like elegancies of Parliamentary oratory. He was ready to endorse all that Mr. Green had said respecting the enslaved state of the clergy, and referred to the Hampden, and other cases, as additional illustrations. Tyranny in Dissenting churches did not affect the question, for two wrongs did not make a right, and tyranny among Dissenters was a rare exception, while in the Establishment it was elementary. Referring to the question of Church property he said that, Mr. Green's statements had evidently astonished Mr. Gibbons, who could not imagine how any one could impugn the returns made by the clergy, but an examination of the circumstances made it very intelligible. The facts were plain, and he would kindly hint to Churchmen that, the least they said about the returns, the better for the honour and veracity of those concerned. But, said the speaker, Mr. Gibbons has said that this property the Church does not hold in its corporate capacity, and therefore over it the State has no legitimate control. Can this be possible? Pray, then, how came they by it? Can this be said in Tavistock while the moonbeams play behind that ivied turret, and throw that abbey's shadow across the ground we stand on, as though in dark denial of the statement? Why, Sir, the very air we breathe seems thick with protestations, as it sweeps up from the Abbey grounds, and tells us that the Duke of Bedford received the transfer of its lordship from the State on condition that he would support out of its revenues a Protestant clergyman in Tavistock. Why, if the State has no power over Church property, then the clerical ministrations of Tavistock have been supported by a fraud, and the whole district around me is teaming with a lie [loud cheers]. Mr. Clapp then referred to the quotations from Howe, Baxter, and others, and denied that their opinions, placed in such circumstances as they were, should influence us in a more enlightened age. In allusion to the use made of the Old Testament, he said, We have had strange arguments, and still stranger admissions on this point. We have heard that God established a religion in Judea, and argued that therefore Queen Victoria may in India. Strange idea this! God divided the Red Sea, therefore Queen Victoria may the Atlantic; God destroyed the Canaanites, therefore Queen Victoria may the Chinese; God brought divers plagues on Egypt, therefore Queen Victoria may plague all the world. Really, Sir, this is as profanely awful as it is ridiculously absurd. But you have heard that theocracy was done away with by the choice of Saul for king, and that Samuel declared that they had rejected God as their king. Now I throw my opponent on this dilemma—either this establishment was of God, and then man can never make it an example; or else it was of these traitorous kings, who displaced God from his throne, and whose acts, therefore, were sinful [great cheering]. The speaker concluded by a stirring appeal to the working men of Tavistock, urging upon them that they were deeply interested in the question, and sat down amid prolonged cheering.

It was now twelve o'clock, yet but few of the audience had left. The resolution before the meeting was then put, and carried by an overwhelming majority; and thus concluded the most successful and exciting Anti-state-church meeting ever held in Tavistock.

TAUNTON.

The *Somerset County Gazette*, which does not approve of the Anti-state-church Association, and promises to state its reason, says:

"On Tuesday, October 24th, a meeting was held at the Assembly-room to hear speeches from different gentlemen upon the subject of the endowment of the Romish Church, said to be contemplated by Government. The principle upon which the objections of the speakers to this measure were founded being that it is unjust and unwise to take any church under the especial patronage of the State, a deputation from the Anti-state-church Convention attended, and explained the objects of that Association, and the principle upon which it is established. The meeting was a large, and somewhat disorderly one, but the only minister of the gospel belonging to the town and neighbourhood who occupied a place upon the platform was the Rev. Samuel Green, pastor of the Baptist chapel. Thomas Thompson, Esq., presided, and was supported by his son, who has lately arrived from Ireland; Dr. Bewglass, head master of the Dissenters' Proprietary School; Rev. Jerome Clapp, of Appledore; and Rev. J. Green, of London."

A lengthened report of the proceedings follows, which, however, we are unable to copy. An amusing episode occurred towards the close. A person in the body of the meeting claimed to be heard, and among other things said:—"About five weeks ago I met a staunch clergyman of Ireland. He told me he owned five livings in Ireland. 'Five livings?' said I, 'and how many parsons have 'ee got there?' [laughter.] 'Two,' says he. 'How many churches?' says I. 'Two,' says he [much laughter]. 'And you receives tithes for them livings?' says I. 'Yes, I do,' says he. 'And what do 'ee pay the two clergymen?' says I. 'Thirty-seven pounds a year to one and forty-five to the other,' says he [laughter]."

"What do 'ee do with the rest?" "I keeps it!" [roars of laughter, which increased in consequence of the speaker, who is a somewhat portly man, losing his equilibrium, and sustaining an upset as he was resuming his seat].

Mr. THOMPSON, the chairman, offered to preside at any meeting convened by the Roman Catholics of the town, to petition for the disendowment of the Irish Church, taking vested rights into consideration, if they on their part would declare their readiness to support their Bishops and Maynooth College without a public grant. There were many Roman Catholics present, who, as soon as they were satisfied that no attack on their church was intended, appeared to concur cordially in the object of the meeting.

We have received a letter from a correspondent, containing some interesting particulars respecting the Anti-state-church movement in Cornwall and Devon, recently visited by Messrs. Green and Clapp, from which we make some extracts:—

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm, and apparently the right-hearted and intelligent interest which the very large assemblies, almost everywhere convened, took in the subject discussed. I happened to be present at five meetings which lay in my way: a word or two concerning them may not be unacceptable to your readers.

The first was at Truro, on the 10th October, the meeting being held in the Music Hall, which, notwithstanding that there was a service at the Independent Chapel, was, contrary to my expectation, filled with a deeply attentive, and very earnest auditory. The address of the London members of the deputation was a lucid, calm, convincing, exposition of the argument as between Churchmen and Dissenters. His statistics struck me as far more favourable to the State-church than facts warrant, and less so to Dissent; still, imperfect as the figures were, the effect was most withering to the pretensions of the State-church as providing for the people's instruction. Mr. Clapp followed, showing the pitiable bondage in which State connexion holds the Church, and the no less pitiable enthrallment in which the State-church holds our gracious Queen. And these views evidently told well upon the meeting; one gentleman of the town spontaneously rose, towards the close of the meeting, and bore testimony to the fairness, the courtesy, and the Christian simplicity and right-heartedness of the whole argument; and I could not help responding to every sentiment he uttered.

I proceeded to FENZANCE. The deputation, I found, were expected there on Friday evening, of which I was glad, since it would afford me an opportunity of again witnessing the manner in which the subject was received. Methodism and High Churchism almost divide this town between them, as they do other towns of Cornwall; still, there was a large gathering of the townsmen in the large and excellent room where the meeting was held. The chair was filled by a gentleman, not only well disposed in heart to the subject, but in understanding for it, by previous knowledge. The Rev. W. Fletcher, a son of the late Dr. Fletcher, of Stepney, did excellent execution by his unpretending but argumentative exposition of the evils of State-churchism. The deputation, taking other views than I had heard expounded at Truro, riveted the attention of the audience, and carried their intelligent conviction and judgment by the calm, clear, and strong arguments they employed. I was particularly struck with the close relation between right views on religious matters, and similar views on State policy. Nor could I resist the conviction that, whatever the Church may be able to retain while our representative system remains as it now is, it never can withstand public opinion when that opinion shall find legitimate expression in the voice of a people, all of whom shall have, as they are entitled, a share in the election of the House of Commons.

I had stayed at Penzance longer than I intended. LAUNCESTON lay in my way out of Cornwall, and, as soon as I arrived in this old and romantically situated town, I found, by placards on the walls, that Monday, the 16th, was to be the day for the meeting there. I do my business by day; evenings are leisure seasons with me, and I determined, if possible, to be present at this meeting. My arrival was rather late, and I found it difficult to get in, so full was the large room, where the meeting was held. As I entered, the chairman, an intelligent solicitor of the town, was quoting from an old and scarce volume the statistics of England during the Commonwealth, to show that even in that time of freedom, religious liberty was not understood nor conceded. In fact, said the chairman, once create a State-church, and it was impossible for full religious freedom to be enjoyed. Both members of the deputation followed in speeches replete with earnest feeling and powerful argument in support of the one object of the Society. One of them, referring to the thinly inhabited and poorer parts of our country, and the argument they were supposed to furnish in favour of an Establishment, said that the Launceston Poor-law Union comprised twenty parishes. Every Lord's-day, in one place or other, inclusive of the Established Church, one hundred and twenty-nine sermons, or thereabouts, were preached. Of these sermons, only thirty-four were supplied from State provision, and of these thirty-four, it was not too much to say, on the New Testament proverb or principle of the "blind leading the blind."

I need not add that this meeting was evidently one of intelligent and earnest interest in the subject brought forward. I found, however, that at TAVISTOCK, a town somewhat noted in ecclesiastical lore, the whole, or almost the whole, of the surrounding land having been originally Church land, a town, moreover, recently a good deal talked about in connexion with political movements, for although it is the Duke of Bedford's town, the representation had, nevertheless, well nigh fallen into the hands of those thorough-going Anti-state-churchmen Trelawny and Vincent, and that there was likely to be a little more stir than ordinary, in connexion with the meeting advertised for Thursday evening. A clergyman of the town had resolved that the deputation should not have the argument all their own way. He loved the Church, and he would defend her. This, thought I, is just as it should be, and I determined, though at some inconvenience, to be present, and see how the affair would proceed. After a few clear and well-toned observations from the chairman, as to the true object before the meeting, and a brief speech or two

from residents in the town, Mr. Green was called upon to speak, but I may not follow him, as my letter is already too long, but he evidently obtained a verdict in the judgment and feelings of almost the whole of the large meeting assembled. The clergyman, not concurring in the verdict, came forward to prevent, if possible, its being recorded. He began by somewhat querulously adverting to a remark of the chairman's, which he fancied was intended to cut his expected address short; and proceeded to argue, for two hours, during which he was patiently heard, that State-churchism was scripturally lawful; that in this country it was necessary; and that, in fact, vast moral and spiritual benefits had been derived by all classes, and especially by the poor, from it. Mr. Clapp replied in a forcible, well argued, and lucid appeal, examining each of the clergyman's strongest grounds of argument, and exposing their utter feebleness or absurdity, and, at the close of his address, within a few minutes of twelve o'clock at night, a still crowded meeting declared, by an overwhelming majority, against all civil legislation and control in religious matters.

At TAUNTON, on the 24th, a very large meeting was held in the Assembly-room. The platform appeared to me, a stranger, to contain a considerable number of the leading Dissenters of the place, though I regretted that neither of the pastors of the two large Independent churches of Taunton were present. Of course I cannot say why, though I judged, from what Mr. Green said on the subject, that they doubted the propriety of the Anti-state-church agitation at this moment.

The placard announcing the meeting gave prominence to the anticipated endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood, so that, as I expected, it was the chief subject of discussion, while the ground of opposition was rendered perfectly clear and intelligible; the more so from the fact of one of the speakers entering on a tirade against the Roman Catholic church, to which, however, the meeting would not listen. This, it was said, is not the time for such a line of argument. Endow all, or none, was the alternative. The meeting said, emphatically, *endow none*. Mr. Clapp, in his address, happily exposed the absurdity of toleration, as given by law, to Dissenters, and commented, in strong terms, on the injury to religion occasioned by the connexion it holds with the Government; while Mr. Green fully expounded the various grounds of objection to the anticipated endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and justified that on which the Anti-state-church Association determined to take its stand. The people here are evidently ahead of their pastors in this matter. Indeed, this was the practical conclusion to which my observation of the whole of the meeting I attended conducted me. There were some exceptions, but generally, the Association was welcomed by the people more than by the ministers. They are its strength.

Let the Association send men into all parts of the country to discuss the question of State-churches, and ably and calmly to set forth the whole question, and, depend upon it, public opinion will go with it, and very soon a voice will be raised which, in this country, no Government can long resist. The Anti-state-church Association will thus prove, in the judgment of all, to be what hitherto some only have thought it to be, one of the most powerful instruments in our land for emancipating religion from degrading thralldom, and for restoring to our people both civil and religious freedom.

MR. KINGSLY'S LECTURES.

Since our last, Mr. Kingsley has lectured at Workswor:h, Tutbury, Dudley, and on Monday was to deliver the first of two lectures at Birmingham. He appears to have had capital audiences in each place, and to have excited great interest by his treatment of the subject.

DUDLEY.—(From a Correspondent.)—Mr. Kingsley lectured here, on Friday, to a most crowded and enthusiastic audience. He gave a powerful description of the vassalage in which the State-church is placed, and also placed the question of Church property in a most striking light. The gross prevarications of the clergy in making returns of their incomes—the shameless manner in which Church revenues have been squandered and mismanaged—and the coercive measures resorted to by the Church to compel payment of its exactions—were prominently brought out, and excited the most indignant and enthusiastic expression of feeling on the part of the auditory. He concluded by a masterly and powerful vindication of the principles of the Anti-state-church Association, and eloquently urged its claims. Resolutions expressive of confidence in the Association, and of thanks to the lecturer, were then passed amid great applause. There are a few points in referring with this meeting deserving of notice. Though the first meeting held in connexion with the Association, it was by far the most numerous, interesting, and effective, that has been held in Dudley for years. The attendance was treble the amount that the united influence of all parties have been able for years to secure. The decorum and excellent spirit of the meeting were most marked; for more than two hours the audience listened with deep and deepening interest, interrupted only by the most hearty and enthusiastic plaudits. A very large proportion of the meeting were working men; and if ignorance prevails as to the enormous evils of the alliance of the Church and State, it was evident, as far as this meeting was concerned, that it is not the working classes that are insensible to their existence.

NARBETH, WALES.—(From a Correspondent.)—A lecture on "The Principles of Dissent" was delivered at the Tabernacle, in this town, on Friday, by the Rev. T. Lloyd, Independent Minister, Milford. From the little sympathy which it was known existed in the town, even among Dissenters, with a public expression of these principles, it was feared that the attendance would be very small. At the time of meeting, however, the friends of the cause were agreeably disappointed in finding a very respectable assemblage. The lecture occupied one hour and-a-half, and was listened to with much interest throughout. There is every reason to hope

that the visit of the rev. gentleman will prove the means of awakening Dissenters to a study of principles which, it is to be regretted, are for the most part assumed as true without any examination.

PERTH.—The Rev. Dr. Young delivered a lecture at the City Hall, Perth, on Monday se'nnight, before a numerous audience, at the close of which an organization for conducting the Anti-state-church movement in Perthshire was formed. Dr. Young said that, "With the exception of the Corn-law movement, no movement has made such progress as the Anti-state-church movement has during the last fifteen years. In the south it is all vigour. Our brethren there have got fairly a-head of us in their exertions, although there they have a giant to contend with in their establishment, while we have only a pigmy in ours." The *Northern Warden* (a Free Church paper) gives an account of the meeting, and comments upon it in a leading article.

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

Our columns to-day contain ample evidence of the activity of the Association in the provinces; and, from the advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that the metropolis will not be forgotten. As already announced, a public meeting is to be held in each of the metropolitan boroughs during the winter. At the Lambeth meeting, on Wednesday, we observe that Mr. Pearson, one of the members for the borough, is to preside. We believe that the December meeting will be held at Hackney, when the chairman will be Samuel Morley, Esq.

A CRUSADE FOR EASTER OFFERINGS AT HASLINGDEN, LANCASHIRE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The town of Haslingden, renowned as the highest market-town in England, bids fair to enjoy soon another kind of renown. The building known as the Church of the Chapelry is situate on one of the highest points in the town, and the parson ministering therein gives evidence daily of possessing the highest notions of the paramount character of the rights and immunities of the clerical office: these circumstances may be suffered in evidence that a kind of "High Churchism" also conspires with the lofty position of Haslingden to distinguish it among the towns of the North.

Some time since the worthy incumbent of Haslingden "shuffled off this mortal coil," to the regret of many who knew him. A few months ago Hume's Trustees, we believe, presented the incumbency to a Mr. Morgan, and presented Mr. Morgan to the inhabitants of the chapelry as their spiritual guide.

One of the first public acts of Mr. Morgan (prayers, the daily lessons, sermons, and reading exclusive) was to enclose a piece of land for his own special behoof and exclusive advantage, which had been "common" to the poor during the entire scope of the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant." Ministers often complain of lethargy in their congregations. Mr. Morgan's enclosure awakened an extraordinary degree of "spiritual life" among his flock. Of the quality, and original source of this "life" it behoves us not to speak. Its manifestations were—much and general "spirited" conversation and discussion, a wordy newspaper war, and a query by strangers—

"Who should study to prefer a peace
If holy Churchmen take delight in broils?"

The second act of the clerical drama now being enacted at Haslingden, in which the Rev. Mr. Morgan plays the leading character—and he is generally admitted to be quite a "star" in his line—is a number of summonses for "Easter oblations." The scene which we shall bring under the notice of our readers is laid in Blackburn Petty Sessions—Time, Wednesday last—*Dramatis personæ*, W. H. Hornby, Esq., Chairman of the Bench, and other magistrates; the Rev. Mr. Morgan; Mr. Backhouse, his attorney, and a number of policemen; John King, a member of the Society of Friends, a defendant, and eleven others in the same situation (with about 700 other defaulters, whose cases were left in abeyance awaiting the issue); George Ramsbottom, late "Easter oblation" publican at Haslingden; John Crossley, the present official, &c. &c. William Hindle, assistant clerk to the magistrates at Haslingden, and a Churchman, was first called as a defendant. The claim made on behalf of Mr. Morgan was, in this and all the other cases but one, for 5*½*d. The charge is composed of the items, "House duty, 4*½*d.; adult residents, ½d. each." The second defendant was police-sergeant Altham. These, and most of the other defendants, took the objection, that Crossley, who holds the not very enviable office of collector of the "oblation," is an importation from a neighbouring township (in which he performs similar duty), was a stranger to them, and made the demand without stating his authority. He had called on most of the parties *once*, and made his demand in many instances leaving no paper or account; he had then put up placards, stating that the "oblations" would be received on a certain day at a public-house in the town (rather a strange place for an altar). The next process was a summons. This objection was overruled by the Bench, and the parties were ordered to pay with costs. John Chew, a bailiff, produced a receipt for the 5*½*d. for which he was summoned: he was discharged, and allowed his expenses. John Binns, Henry King, James Hayes, Horner Maxwell, James Nuttall, and Henry Lord, were each ordered to pay the amount claimed, and costs. John King—honour to himself and his fraternity—stood out in bold relief among the defendants. He was a fine, venerable looking man, and a branch of the family of Kings which was confined in York Castle about 1793—the last

imprisoned victims of the Ecclesiastical Courts. Our readers will perhaps recollect, that these Nonconformists were imprisoned at the instance of the vicar of Carlton-in-Craven. One of the victims, named Brown, died in prison, and suggested the well-known elegy written on his death by the poet James Montgomery, who was at the same time imprisoned for a seditious article in the *Sheffield Iris*, of which he was then the editor. The offence of the present defendant's kinship was of the same nature as that with which he stood charged, their offence being committed before the cause of Protestant ascendancy suffered the "heavy blow and sore discouragement" it met with on the removal of these cases from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, and the substitution of summary restraint by the civil magistrate for power to imprison held by the clergy. The demand of 5*d.* from John King was proved. Crossley had seen his wife, and she had told him that "they never paid these things." Ramsbottom, the collector for the late incumbent, said that the defendant had never paid him anything, and Mr. Grey had never summoned him. The defendant was asked, as pick-pockets are, "what he had to say." He gravely replied, "I am a member of the Society of Friends, by whom such payments are not approved. I decline to pay this money, because I believe it inconsistent with the religion of the New Testament. For the last twenty-two years I have refused to pay, and for ten years before that time the incumbent of Newchurch, who collected this money, never allowed his collector to call on me. I do not object on legal but on conscientious grounds. I never have paid, and I intend never to pay such demands." Mr. Hornby replied that if conscientious scruples were to be taken as sufficient excuse for not paying taxes,* they would soon have plenty of them. He (the magistrate) did not know what arrangement the defendant may have made formerly, but they would order him to pay the demand, with costs. Mr. Morgan, who sat at his attorney's elbow during the proceedings, went on the bench and shook hands, &c., with the magistrates immediately after his case was disposed of. Several of the defendants gave notice of appeal.

A FOURFOLD LOSS AND GAIN TO THE CHURCH.—The national obituary for the week includes no less than four eminent clergymen. These are the late Prebendary of Durham Cathedral, the Chaplain of Hampton Court Palace, the Chaplain-in-ordinary to the Queen, and the Rector of Bishops Wearmouth, in the county of Durham. Singularly enough, all these great Churchmen were born on the same day, namely, the 7th of December, 1770, and likewise died exactly at the same moment, on October 21, 1848. They were all sons of an Earl, and brothers of a Duke, and had issue seven children each. What is most strange is, that they all had the same styles and titles, which were those of the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Valerian Wellesley, D.D. In point of fact they were one person, the brother of his Grace the Duke of Wellington; and here the wonder ceases; for this latter circumstance fully explains their quadruplicity, or plurality, and individuality. It may be the consolation of the Church under this bereavement that she has many men in her orders yet surviving as good as the deceased Dr. Wellesley. She will, therefore, find no difficulty in filling his place, or rather places. It will rest between the Ministers and the Bishop of Durham, and the ecclesiastical commission, to supply the blanks—if we may not rather say distribute the prizes. We trust they will take notice that there are four pairs of shoes now vacant, which may be advantageously assigned to as many wearers; if, indeed, there is not material in one of them enough to be easily and desirably cut up into two or three more. By this means an increase may be effected in the staff of the Church militant without any augmentation in the Church estimates. By the demise of Dr. Wellesley, an opportunity is afforded of enforcing the principle of an equitable allotment of Church property, which is the best that can be adopted under existing circumstances, and, truly, the best in every way, next to the somewhat more eligible one of the voluntary system.—*Jerrold's Newspaper*.

TRACTARIAN MOVEMENTS.—A correspondent assures us that Tractarian intrigues are going on to secure the bishoprics of Hong Kong and Jamaica—which last it is said is likely to become vacant by the retirement of the present diocesan—for the advocates of the non-natural sense. It is also stated that the vacant preachership of Whitehall, in the gift of the Bishop of London, is destined for one of the leading members of the Tractarian party who has not seceded from our own communion.—*Church and State Gazette*.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND MR. GORHAM.—It appears by an announcement of Mr. Gorham, that a writ of *Quare Impedit* is about to be issued against the Bishop of Exeter, at the suit of Mr. Gorham, for refusing to institute him to the Vicarage of Bramford Speke. In point of form the writ was in the name of the Crown, which has given its consent to the proceeding against the Bishop in its name as patron.

PONTYPOOL.—A VOLUNTARY CHURCH-RATE.—The rate-payers of Pontypool and its vicinity, especially the Dissenting portion of them, have once more been

* So this ecclesiastical exaction—this originally Romish "offering"—has become, in the hands of State priests, a tax recoverable by Government authority; and the magistrate speaks of it as a *Government "tax"* to screen the clergy from the odium their exaction would otherwise inevitably raise in every Christian mind.

+ No arrangement whatever on the part of the *Protestant* and his friends was ever made—it was simply that the "conscientious" feelings of the *then* incumbents did not permit them to enforce the exaction.

reminded that there is still in existence in this town an Established Church; and notwithstanding her immense wealth, is still in distress and needs pecuniary assistance. To meet this emergency, a rate—commonly designated a "voluntary rate"—of three-pence in the pound has been made, and the amount inserted in the poor-rate bill; while the collector has lost no time in endeavouring to collect it. The rate not having been made in the usual way, at a vestry meeting, but by a few of the leading functionaries of the Church, cannot be considered legal, and therefore cannot be legally enforced. We believe it is intended, as far as the payment of it is concerned, to be a sort of voluntary rate; many of the Dissenters would, no doubt, have contributed, had not the amount been prescribed for them; as this is the case they have determined to withhold any sum they have contributed, and give it to the Anti-state-church Association, whose claims have recently been advocated in this town.—*Principality*.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—From recent statistical investigations it appears that in 1845 there had been taken into custody by the metropolitan police no fewer than 14,887 persons, of both sexes, under 20 years of age. Of these there were summarily disposed of by the magistrates, 38 males and 15 females under 13 years; 1,187 males and 123 females at 13 and under 15; and 3,519 males and 1,191 females at 15 and under 20. There were committed for trial, 12 males and 6 females under 10 years of age, and 370 males and 44 females above 10 and under 15; while the numbers committed at 15 and under 20 were 1,139 males and 257 females. From an inquiry that had been made into fifteen of the ragged schools, it appeared that there were 2,345 children attending those schools, that the average attendance was 1,600, and of those 1,600, 162 had confessed that they had been several times in prison, 116 had deserted their homes, 170 slept in lodging-houses of the lowest description, 263 lived by begging, 216 had neither shoes nor stockings, 280 had no head covering, 21 had never slept in a bed, 68 were the children of convicts, and 306 had lost either one or both of their parents. Such is the amount of crime and its consequent misery which exists in the metropolis; and it is to minister to such that ragged schools have been established. But to these appalling statistics of degradation and crime it is necessary to add the cases of prostitution that exist in Great Britain. In London alone there are 80,000 prostitutes, by far the greater number of whom are under 20 years of age. Many of these are under 9 or 10 years of age. In Edinburgh there have been admitted into an asylum for the reception of these unfortunate beings 1,000, of whom 662 were under 20 years of age. In a similar establishment at Liverpool, out of 92 cases, 62 were under 20 years of age, and several were of very tender age. Into an institution in Westmoreland, there were admitted 2,172 under 20 years of age; and at Glasgow the numbers admitted, between 1816 and 1833, amounted to 8,322, of whom 3,740 were under 20.

ASSOCIATE INSTITUTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN.—The annual meeting of the above institution was held on Thursday, at the Hanover-square Rooms; Earl Nelson in the chair. The noble chairman, in opening the proceedings, complained of the paucity of attendance, but trusted that the earnestness of the few present would make up for the deficiency. Their power of doing good was much circumscribed by the state of the law and the false modesty which made many persons shrink from interfering with questions of this description. Mr. Newman, secretary, read the report, which stated that the object of the society was not the Quixotic one of eradicating vice, but that of protecting virtuous women by legislative enactments from the machinations of the designing and profligate. The report proceeded to state the steps which had been taken during the last session with reference to the Suppression of the Prostitution Bill, and to indicate the future course. A new bill was in preparation, of which the Bishop of Oxford had promised to take charge, and the members of the Association were warmly exhorted to increased exertion. From the statement of receipts and expenditure, it appeared that during the last year the receipts (including balance for previous year) had been £1,073 19s. 11*d.*; expenditure, £999 10s. 8*d.*; balance in hand, £74 9s. 3*d.* The Earl of Mounteath moved that the report be adopted and printed for general circulation. His lordship stated that the bill they were preparing for next session was very limited in its character—a mere fragment of the original bill—but he trusted that ultimately they would obtain such support from public opinion as to force the Legislature into comprehensive and effective enactments. There could be no doubt of their necessity, seeing that there were at the present moment 6,000 brothels in London. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

EDUCATION AND CRIME IN DORSET.—At the Dorset quarter sessions, which commenced on Tuesday last, the chaplain of the gaol, the Rev. Dacre Clemmetson, presented his annual report, which states that the whole number of prisoners committed during the year was 833, a much greater number than he ever remembered since his appointment twenty-three years ago to the office of chaplain. Out of 787 whom he had examined, he found that no fewer than 239 were not in the habit of frequenting any place of worship, and that no less than 269, or upwards of one-third, could neither read nor write, and although as many as 534 could say the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, yet 381 had no distinct idea of the meaning of a single passage of the former, and 164 were totally ignorant of the latter; 14 were Roman Catholics, 191 were Dissenters, and as many as 512 had attended Sunday-schools.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

JUBILEE OF SCOTTISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

(Abridged from the *Edinburgh News*.)

These services commemorative of the fifty years' existence of the Congregational Churches in Scotland, have excited among the members of the Independent denomination in and around Edinburgh a very high degree of interest. Their various pulpits on Sabbath, Oct. 22, were used for calling up feelings and associations known personally only to the very oldest members of the churches, and for earnestly urging upon the younger members the nature, duties, and responsibilities of their position. In the evening of that day, Dr. Wardlaw delivered in Albany-street Chapel a magnificent discourse, to a crowded audience, from these words, "Nevertheless, I have somewhat against thee, that thou hast forsaken thy first love." In vigour of thought, in practical appeal, in brilliancy of diction, and in the chastened beauty of his illustrations, Dr. Wardlaw even surpassed himself; the exciting retrospect of the solemn realities of recent events, and the brilliant, if faithfully used, prospects of the future, were impressed by the preacher with all his usual solemnity, and with more than his usual energy and power. On Monday evening there was a meeting in Mr. Cullen's chapel, Leith; Mr. Cullen in the chair. On Tuesday, another prayer-meeting was held in Albany-street Chapel, when addresses were delivered by Messrs. Russell, of Stirling, and Lang, of Portobello. The latter was a paper full of thought, powerful reasoning, and practical good sense, and we understand will be published in a separate form. On Wednesday there was a conference of members connected with churches, which was considered of a private nature; but from what fell from one of the speakers on Thursday evening, the discussions then are likely to become as public as any other part of the proceedings. On Thursday there was a public breakfast, the Rev. Mr. Wight, of Richmond-place Chapel, in the chair. After reading letters from Drs. Bennet and Morison, of London, regretting their absence from the meetings, interesting addresses were delivered, by Dr. Paterson, on the Rise of the Churches about the year 1800; by the Lord Provost, on the Origin of Sabbath-schools in Scotland; and by several other gentlemen, on topics of an historical denominational character. On the forenoon of the same day, Dr. Alexander delivered an admirable sermon upon the duties and aims of the church in general, and of the Independent churches in particular. This oration will no doubt be also published.

On the evening of the fast day, the last of this series of Jubilee services took place in Argyle-square Chapel (the Rev. Dr. Alexander's). The place of meeting was densely filled. On the platform we noticed the Rev. Drs. Wardlaw, Alexander, and Paterson; Professor Thomson, of the Glasgow Theological Academy; the Rev. Messrs. Knowles, of Linlithgow, Russell, of Stirling, Wight, of Addington, Campbell, of Albany-street, Henry Wight, the Rev. Mr. Innes (Baptist), and other gentlemen. Mr. Kinniburgh occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Knowles, who gave an account of the religious condition of Scotland when the efforts of Congregationalists were first brought to bear on the public mind; by Dr. Wardlaw, on "Purity of Church Fellowship;" by Mr. Thomson, tutor of the Glasgow Theological Academy, on "A Ministry adapted to the time we live in;" and by Mr. Cullen. The chairman took a survey of the leading events of Congregationalism during the first fourteen years of its history, namely, from 1798 to 1812, when the Congregational Union came into existence. From 1798 to 1807 (he said), eighty-five churches were formed, and had pastors ordained over them in various parts of Scotland. Thus Congregationalism obtained a footing in the country in a much shorter time than could have been expected; and its influence was felt by many of the pious both in and out of the Established Church. Evangelical ministers were stimulated to greater diligence in their ministerial duties, and employed new means to stir their people to Christian activity. The breaking up of the seminaries (formerly adverted to) cut off all supply of preachers, and to repair that loss the Glasgow Theological Academy was established in 1811. But a supply of preachers without the churches being assisted to support them would not have removed the evil; hence arose the Congregational Union in 1812. The number of churches formed from 1798 to 1848 was 147; dissolved at various periods, 32; joined other bodies, 12; number of churches at present, 103.

NEWINGTON CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday, Oct. 26, the Rev. Robert Spence, A.M., was ordained to the pastoral charge over the congregation assembling in the Independent Chapel, Renshaw-street. There was a large attendance, the chapel being completely full. The Rev. William Bevan, of London, formerly a pastor of the church, introduced the service by reading Ephesians iv. and Timothy iii., concluding with an appropriate prayer. The Rev. George Legge, LL.D., of Leicester, delivered, in a most eloquent and impressive manner, the introductory discourse, from Hebrews vii. 12. Then followed the usual questions, which were put by the Rev. David Loxton, of Hanover Chapel, and answers to which were given in clear and forcible language by the newly-appointed minister. The Rev. Dr. Raffles offered up the ordination prayer, which was given in a most effective and impressive style; after which, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, theological tutor of Highbury College, London, delivered the charge to the pastor, elucidating his subject by a reference to

2 Timothy iv. The concluding prayer and benediction was offered up by the Rev. Dr. Crichton. After the termination of the proceedings connected with the ordination, about forty ministers and friends assembled at the Adelphi Hotel, where they partook of an excellent dinner. The newly-appointed pastor presided, and was ably supported by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, the Rev. Dr. Legge, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, and other ministers. The health of her Majesty having been proposed and acknowledged in a most interesting manner, several addresses were delivered, by Dr. Legge and other ministers and friends present. Last evening the Rev. J. Spence preached to the church and congregation in Newington Chapel.—*Liverpool Mercury of Friday.*

SETTLEMENT.—**TORQUAY, DEVON.**—Mr. Nicholas Hurry, of the Lancashire Independent College, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Congregational church assembling in Abbey-road Chapel, Torquay, to become their pastor, and will commence his labours on the first Sabbath in November.

REMOVAL.—The Rev. John Roberts, of Llanbrynmair, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Independent church and congregation at Ruthin, Denbighshire, to become their pastor, and commenced his stated labours at that place on Lord's-day, Oct. 22nd.

SETTLEMENT.—Mr. John Davies, student at the Independent College, Bala, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastoral charge of the Independent churches at Conway and Henryd, Carnarvonshire, formerly under the care of the Rev. Richard Parry. The Church Missionary Society have commenced the celebration of their Jubilee. The Archbishop of Canterbury was to preach at the church of St. Anne, Blackfriars, London, where the annual sermons were delivered for the first seventeen years after the Society was established; the Bishop of London was to preach on the same day at St. George's, Bloomsbury; the Bishop of Oxford, in Oxford Cathedral; the Bishop of Winchester, in Winchester Cathedral; and the Bishop of Ripon, in Ripon Cathedral. The Archbishop of York has engaged to preach at York, and preside at a jubilee meeting. On Sunday afternoon, the Rev. Canon Dale advocated the claims of the Society in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Birmingham, Hull, Shrewsbury, and almost all the country auxiliaries, are making their arrangements for celebration of the jubilee.

PRESTON.—On the evening of Tuesday, the 24th ult., services on occasion of the recognition of the Rev. James Spence, M.A. (late of Oxford), as a pastor of the church assembling in Cannon-street Chapel, Preston, were held in that place of worship. The services began with a tea meeting in the schoolroom, at five o'clock. At seven o'clock a public meeting was held in the chapel, when short and interesting addresses were delivered by various ministers of the county: the Rev. Edward Jukes, of Blackburn, on "The Duties arising to Church Members out of the Pastoral Relationship;" the Rev. R. slate, of Preston, on "The Duties of Church Members towards each other;" the Rev. James Fleming, of Lancaster, on "The connexion between the Church and the Sabbath-school;" and the Rev. R. Best, of Kirkham, on "The Duty of the Church in regard to the Conversion of the World." The Rev. D. T. Carson, former pastor of the church, and now Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Lancashire Congregational Union, affectionately and earnestly commended the new pastor and his charge to God in prayer. The Rev. Messrs. Bliss, of Leyland, Waltars, of Preston (Baptist), Jenkins, of Preston (Lady Huntingdon's), Massie, of Newton, aided in the other parts of the service, and the Rev. R. Spence, A.M., of Newington Church, Liverpool, concluded with prayer.

THE NEW TRAINING COLLEGE AT CARMARTHEN WAS OPENED yesterday week. It is intended for the instruction of school masters of the principality, on the plan carried out by the National Society. The building is situated on an eminence, commanding a view of one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful districts in South Wales. The foundation stone was laid by the Bishop of St. David's just twelve months ago. The college has been erected under the superintendence of the Welsh Committee of Education, at a cost of £9,000, thus obtained—£3,000 from the Committee of the Privy Council, £2,500 from contributions, and £1,500 from the funds of the National Society—consequently a further sum of £2,000 will be required to discharge the whole of the liabilities contracted by the committee. The college is designed for the teaching and residence of sixty schoolmasters in training. The Rev. Mr. Reed, well known as an able instructor at the York Training College, has been appointed principal.

EXECUTION OF JAMES M'WHEELAN.—On Wednesday morning James M'Wheelan, an Irishman, who had been convicted of the murder and robbery of a young country lad named Young, on a solitary road in Ayrshire, was hanged at the usual place in the vicinity of the county prison of Ayr. The culprit having ascended the platform, the rope was adjusted, and the cap drawn over his eyes, but, instead of giving the signal by dropping the handkerchief, he stood for fully thirty minutes as erect as a statue, apparently engaged in prayer. To put a period to this distressing scene the magistrates were compelled to give the signal to the executioner, when the bolt was drawn. The criminal struggled painfully for several minutes. The day before his execution he stated that another man committed the murder while he was present, and shared the plunder.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SEPARATION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FROM JUGGERNAUT.

"An argument might be raised, whether *any payment would be necessary*. The contributions of the pilgrims consist of money in the shape of tax to Government, and of free-will offerings. It can scarcely be doubted, that as the pilgrim-tax shall be diminished, the gains of the priests will be increased; and it might be contended that *no payment by the Government can be required*."—Lord Auckland in 1838.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MY DEAR SIR,—In my former letter on this humiliating subject, Britain's patronage of the obscenities and miseries of Juggernaut, I promised to lay before your numerous readers the enlightened views of the editor of the *Friend of India*, on the dissolution of this Church and State connexion at Juggernaut's temple. I now receive this paper regularly, and am much interested with its discussions of numerous important questions. I have known the editor since November 1821, and have spent weeks under his hospitable roof. In the number for May 11, 1848, the editor writes:

"It is now nearly two years since we noticed the *Juggernaut Blue Book*,* published by Parliament; and drew up history of our connexion with the shrine from our possession of the province of Orissa, to the date of Lord Auckland's order, establishing the donation. We then pointed out, by a reference to various official documents in that collection, that the donation from Government had always been paid from the proceeds of the pilgrim-tax; that upon the reimposition of the tax, the priests of the temple were deprived of that source of revenue which is enjoyed by the priesthood at other shrines in India, and were strictly forbidden to collect those dues which they had been accustomed to exact in times past. We showed that no pledge for the perpetual support of the shrine was ever given by Government, and no engagement ever entered into, except in connexion with the pilgrim-tax, a portion of which Government bound itself to appropriate to the support of the temple establishment. We cited the opinions of the Board of Revenue, when consulted, which said:

"We have endeavoured to examine the question of *pledge or no pledge*, apart from all religious considerations, and we have no hesitation in declaring that we cannot find that the Government have ever bound themselves by any pledges, conditional or unconditional, not to discontinue the allowance to the temple."[†]

"We stated that when the question came for the decision of Government, the Members of Council in Calcutta advised, that the pilgrim-tax and the donation which had been paid should cease; that all the estates belonging to the temple should be restored to the Rajah Khoorda, to whom the temple belonged; and that the entire management of the shrine should be made over to him, as its hereditary guardian; and that the priests should be at liberty to collect from the pilgrims those fees and dues which had been prohibited by our laws. Lord Auckland was at that time separated from his council (at Loudiana), and paid no attention to their recommendation. He abolished the pilgrim-tax, but directed that a donation of 36,000 rupees per annum [‡] should be continued from the public exchequer. This resolution is deeply to be regretted. An opportunity was presented of carrying out the intentions of the Home Government, and entirely extinguishing the alliance of the State with the shrine, in a manner which would have been acceptable to all parties, but it was thrown away, and a new arrangement made, by which that connexion was re-established in a more direct and palpable form than ever. The priests have now enjoyed this donation for eight years, and they will not fail to represent its discontinuance as a violation of public faith, although no pledge was given at the time which in any measure bound the Governor-General's successors to the same conduct."^{||}

"Fortunately, however, the prohibition, to 'exact such fees as were heretofore received under the Mahratta Government,' still continues on our statute-book, and whatever sum the priesthood may exact is a breach of the law. Those fees would be far more productive than the gratuity paid from our treasury; and the discontinuance of the donation must, as a matter of justice, be accompanied by the repeal of that act, which will place the establishment of Juggernaut on the same footing as that of other temples in India."

"This testimony is true." The manifest position of the British Government in India, relative to idolatry and Mahommedanism, is "the strictest neutrality." "Let them alone." As Balak said to Balaam, "Neither bless them at all, nor curse them at all." What has Britain to do with the shrines of its native subjects in India? Let them administer their own affairs. The pundits and priests exact great wealth from the deluded votaries, so that our vaunted protection is a mere cobweb to these voracious creatures. J. M. Mills, Esq., Commissioner of Cuttack, declares: "The pilgrim is fleeced by the pundits, not only of all the money he brings with him, but of PROMISSORY NOTES for future payment! It is a well-known fact, that the pilgrims are in the habit of burying outside of the town, or leaving in the hands of shopkeepers on the road, enough to take them home—so well do they know that these extortions will turn them out naked and penniless!"[§]

So much for Juggernaut's priests; and yet imperial Britain must, in her excess of liberality, support this temple, as Lord Auckland said, "for the benefit of the Hindoo community!" Let petitions to Parliament and the India-House demonstrate the reader's grief and indignation on account of this "monster evil" in India.

Yours truly, J. PEGGS.
Burton-on-Trent, Oct. 24, 1848.

IRISH ENDOWMENT AND THE "REGIUM DONUM."

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—Strange as some may think it, the resolution of the Irish Catholic bishops does seem to be regarded with general distrust. Perhaps people are beginning to cease to pin their faith on lawn sleeves,—

* This must be the Parliamentary Papers relative to Juggernaut, 1845.—J. P.

+ Parliamentary Papers, 1843, p. 82.

‡ Lord Hardinge has reduced it to 23,321 rupees.

|| It is not referred to in the regulation repealing the pilgrim-tax, April 1840.

¶ Parl. Papers, 1847, p. 27. Letter to Tucker (Ward), p. 40.

perhaps the peculiar circumstances of the repudiatists belie their words,—perhaps the character of our Government gives assurance that the measure will be carried by "hook," if not by "crook." But certainly, if appearances do not mislead, there is, both in England and Ireland, a vague but general presentiment that the "depreciation" will come to nothing. In public estimation the resolution is not a decision. It is the evidence of a disposition.

"That would be wooed, and not unsought be won;" it is the politic show of reluctance which ripens the advantage of the offer; it is the present "No, thank you," to be followed by—"Since you're so pressing, we'll take it, on condition —."

An intelligent friend, in South (i.e. Catholic) Ireland, writes thus:—"I cannot think there will be much stand made in this country against the proposed iniquity of increased State-pay. The main reliance must be on English Dissent, aided, as far as it will go, by the outcry of a rapacious daughter against a rapacious mother."

Having last week glanced at the terms of the resolution itself as confirming a similar view, let us now view the matter in the light afforded by a recent Parliamentary debate.

On Wednesday, August 23rd, Mr. Lushington, in moving a resolution on the *Regium Donum*, called the attention of the House to the following facts:—

"Petitions (against the grant) have been presented this session from the Committee of Deputies of the several congregations of Protestant Dissenters of the three denominations—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptists, in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights; the Board of Congregational ministers, residing in and about the cities of London and Westminster; the general body of the Protestant Dissenting ministers of the three denominations, residing in the same locality; from the Baptist Board, (qy. Union?) representing above 1,000 churches; and other numerous and influential bodies. These petitions convey the remonstrances of between 4,000 and 5,000 ministers, and their congregations, far exceeding 1,000,000 persons. So great, indeed, is their repugnance to this oppressive act of State benevolence, that many of these Dissenters have expressed their willingness, if the Government will abandon the grant, to make up the amount by voluntary contribution."

Such was the statement of the case against the *Regium Donum*; yet did the Government obstinately persist in its "oppressive benevolence." Are Ministers less disposed to distribute favours to Roman Catholics than to Protestant Dissenters? Let facts reply. Moreover, if the paltry grant referred to is found to answer a purpose which forbids its withdrawal, will the prospect of a similar purpose more efficiently answered in Ireland be easily abandoned? And if, in spite of conscientious objections so plainly expressed, money is forced on the Protestant Dissenters, will not every effort be made to overcome less obstinate scruples in the Catholics of Ireland? On the other hand, if the bishops have already connived, and more than connived, at a Maynooth grant, we may be sure that a grant to the clergy, on similar conditions, will not be implacably opposed.

To "English Dissent," emphatically, the contest belongs. On this, however, space and time will not suffer to dwell. Should I trouble you with another communication, I may invite the attention of your readers to this, the more practical part of our subject.

I am, dear sir, very truly yours,
A LOVER OF IRELAND.

THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has published an elaborate statement of its "position and prospects," with the object of allaying distrust. The company definitely proposes to abandon, till the shareholders give a new authority, the construction of fifteen lines for which parliamentary powers have been obtained: thus they reduce by £3,876,963 their proposed expenditure. The total expenditure, by the year 1852, they estimate at £25,862,012. To pay seven per cent. on this sum, a revenue at the rate of £2,628,167 per annum, or £48,618 weekly, will be needed. The gross revenue of the year ending 30th June was £2,194,093, or £42,194 a week. The practical question therefore is, whether the revenue of the main line and the new lines to be opened by 1852 will swell the present income by £6,424 per week; a point on which the Directors do not seem to think an assurance necessary.

RATES OF POSTAGE.—The *Gazette* of the 20th ult. contains a Treasury warrant, by which the following uniform rates of postage on all letters not exceeding half-an-ounce are authorized in future to be levied:—On all letters transmitted by post between the towns of Cashies and Souffriere, Island of St. Lucia, West Indies (in lieu of any rates of colonial postage now charged) 1d. On all letters transmitted by packet to the Cape de Verde Islands, 1s. 8d. packet postage, and 2d. inland postage. On letters transmitted by packet between the British West Indies and the Island of Madeira, passing through the United Kingdom, 1s. On all letters exceeding half-an-ounce, and under an ounce, shall be charged two rates of postage; one ounce, and under two ounces, four rates of postage; two ounces, and under three ounces, six rates; three ounces, and under four ounces, eight rates; and for every ounce additional, two rates, and for every fraction of an ounce, the same as one ounce. And instead of returning colonial or foreign letters,—on which a sufficiency of postage-stamps for pre-payment has not been placed, to the Dead Letter Office, in future, the difference will be charged as unpaid. All printed votes and proceedings in Parliament may be transmitted in an open cover by post between any part of the United Kingdom, and the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, or Lubeck, at the following uniform rates:—Under two ounces, 1d; under three ounces, 6d; under four ounces, 8d; and for every additional ounce up to sixteen ounces (beyond which limit they may not be forwarded by post at all), 2d. And also that letters transmitted between any ports in the Bahamas Isles are not to be charged in future with the sea postage rates.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS.

At the Dublin Commission Court on Friday the Grand Jury returned a true bill against Charles Gavan Duffy for high treason. The indictment against Mr. Duffy at the last commission was quashed and the trial commenced on fresh bills founded on his letter to Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Duffy was in court. He appeared to be much thinner than he was when at the bar during the previous commission, but looked, notwithstanding, in tolerably good health. Mr. Butt applied to the Court to quash the indictment, on the ground that the requirement of the statute 6 Geo. IV. cap. 51, had not been complied with. This statute enjoins that whenever the venue shall be changed by the Crown, the *habeas corpus* transferring the custody of the prisoner from one gaol to another shall issue ten days before the bill of indictment shall be found. In this case it was issued after the bill was found. The Court took till next day to consider the point and the decision, and on Saturday gave their decision in favour of Mr. Duffy. The trial was consequently postponed to December.

THE TRIAL OF KEVIN O'DOHERTY was to be commenced on Monday. It may be recollect that, at the two former trials of this person, the absence of a page of the manuscript of the article in the handwriting of the prisoner, which formed the groundwork of the charge of treason-felony preferred against him, was skilfully fastened upon by the counsel for the defence (Mr. Butt), and the comments of the learned gentleman upon the omission are reported to have had some share in the cause of disagreement of the jury, and their subsequent discharge without having found a verdict. Since then, however, a vigilant search has been made in the archives of the Crown-office, and the industry of the searchers has been rewarded by the discovery of the missing treasure.

Seven young men who were in custody for having been found proceeding at night to an armed meeting were placed on their trial on Thursday before the commission. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to six months' imprisonment from the date of their committal.

Michael Moran, found guilty of the assault on the policeman Byrne, was on Friday sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment: his companions, J. J. Moran and M'Cormick, to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE WRITS OF ERROR.—We understand that writs of error having been allowed by the Attorney-General in the cases of the State prisoners recently convicted at Clonmel, warrants respiting the capital punishment during pleasure will be transmitted to the High Sheriff.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.—With respect to the men who refused to give evidence against Mr. O'Brien, the Judges have ruled that John O'Donnell, a farmer of the better class, and Richard Shea, a half-famished lad of about eighteen years old, are to be imprisoned for one year from the 1st of October, and fined £10; and in default of paying the fine, they are to be further imprisoned for a period of three months. Edmund Egan, the other man who refused to give evidence, is now in custody on a charge of high treason, and true bills have been found against him.

COST OF WITNESSES.—DOBBIN'S COST.—The entire cost of the witnesses, in the recent State prosecutions for high treason, as paid by the Crown, amounts to £1,500. Dobbin, the informer, was paid £17, including all his expenses up to yesterday (Monday).

THE REBEL FUGITIVES.—The *Pilot* states on authority that Mr. John B. Dillon has landed safely at New York. "Mr. Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee, the able and energetic co-operator with Mr. Duffy in the management of the *Nation*, and author of some of the most unequivocal and audacious treason in poetry and prose, has, we are assured," says the *Dublin Worker*, "positively effected his escape to the more congenial climate of the United States. Mr. J. H. Drumm, a fellow-labourer with Mr. M'Gee in the same perilous vocation, has been equally fortunate, having reached Halifax, Nova Scotia."

DISSOLUTION OF THE THURLES BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Thurles Board of Guardians (says the *Nenagh Guardian*), second to none for jobbing and mismanagement, has been dissolved by order of the Poor-Law Commissioners, and paid guardians will immediately be appointed in their stead. The unfortunate rate-payers of this mulcted union will soon find the benefit of having independent and honest men to watch over the administration of relief, and the detection of fraud and imposition.

CONDAMNATION OF THE IRISH COLLEGES.—The Irish journals publish a Papal rescript of the new Colleges, in their modified form. It states that extracts of the amended statutes have been submitted to the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, which has some difficulty in pronouncing what may be the authority of the statutes according to the constitution of the English realm; but, considering the manifest dangers to the faith, the College could not be induced to mitigate its previous decision of the 9th of October, 1847. This decision of the College the Pope sanctions and ratifies. The Pope, however, urges the formation of a Roman Catholic University, that Catholics may receive more ample instruction "without their religion suffering danger from that source"—that is, from its connexion with the Protestant state.

ANOTHER ARMY.—It is stated that the Government contemplate an early augmentation of the constabu-

lary force in Ireland to 30,000 of all ranks. In addition to present constabulary duties, the newly-organized body is to be employed in all descriptions of service for which the regular military are now required; the whole or the greater part of the latter force to be withdrawn from Ireland. The increased force will be placed upon a new footing, and will comprise cavalry, infantry (including rifle corps), horse and foot artillery.

THE FINISHING SCENE AT CONCILIATION HALL.—The debts of Conciliation Hall are about £1,000, but the building may probably raise £700, and it has been already examined in order to see if it would answer as a Roman Catholic chapel for the sailors and residents of the quays and their vicinity.

THE BANSHA MURDERS.—According to the *Clonmel Chronicle*, the measures taken by the Government for the discouragement of assassination have been already attended with extremely beneficial results:—"Since the tax for extra police force has been put on the townlands in which these murders were committed, several of the poor inhabitants have tendered information to the authorities. The butt of the gun with which one of the unfortunate men's brains were beaten out, is, in itself, a direct clue to some of the parties implicated; but they have got much more direct evidence against four persons who have been identified as participants in the horrid deed. It is not true that the villains were strangers to the Bansha district, and were hired for the purpose of slaying their victims. The fact appears to be, that nearly all concerned were labourers belonging to the very parish in which the murders were committed. We hope to be able to announce in a few days the full committal of this cruel band of barbarians."

WINTER EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says:—"Since the discovery of the great North American continent, there never was such a tide of emigration from the Irish soil across the Atlantic, to so very late a period of the season, as this year exhibits. All the vessels from this port to Canada (and a greater fleet never sailed from the Shannon in one year), were eagerly filled, both for the spring and fall voyages; and now, when the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed by ice, and no further access by sea to Quebec, ships are filling here for New York with emigrants, for this and the ensuing month! The "Joseph Meigs," for New York, was this day cleared out by Ryan Brothers, with 137 passengers."

SCOTLAND.

BRIEF NOTES ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

(From our Edinburgh Correspondent.)

It is generally known that five Chartists, namely, Henry Rankin, James Cuming, Archibald Walker, John Grant, and — Hamilton, were, in the end of July last, apprehended in this city, on a charge of high treason, and lodged in the Calton Gaol. After they had been confined for several weeks, the Crown lawyers came to the resolution of abandoning the charge of high treason against them, and turning it to that of sedition, and so they were allowed to come out on bail. Their trials are announced to take place during the second week of November, and the principal pleas brought against them are likely to be the organization of secret clubs, the formation of a national guard, the purchase of warlike implements, the carrying on of seditious correspondence, and the uttering of seditious language at public meetings. These individuals, I believe, all bear good characters, and rank among the better class of our working men. Among their own order they enjoy considerable repute for activity, intelligence, and oratorical powers. Public speaking is evidently one of their ruling propensities, and though it has no doubt tended much to bring them into their present troubles, they are determined to gratify it to the last, and hence they intend to adopt the foolish practice of acting as their own counsel on the approaching trials. Since their liberation from prison they have visited many parts of the country, attempting to stir up the dormant energies of Scottish Chartistism, and to promote the circulation of the *North British Express*, "the only democratic newspaper in Scotland," but their success has been by no means great. The great mass of the rational, thinking, and intelligent working men of Scotland, have no sympathy with the employment of conspiracies and physical force to obtain political reform, and the consequence is that they look with suspicion on those who for resorting to such means are shortly to be arraigned before the chief criminal tribunal of their country. As might be expected, some of the Powell and Dobbin class will be found in the list of witnesses who are to appear against them; one of them is said to be an Irishman, who was for some years a soldier, and since his discharge has been employed in our police establishment. He enrolled himself as a private in the brigade of the National Guard commanded, it is said, by Brigadier-General Mackay, whose name appeared conspicuously in some of the placards calling a muster of these would-be citizen troops. It is understood that he was in the habit of communicating to the authorities every project made and every movement determined on in the secret clubs, and the councils of war. In the mean time, one of the culprits, Mr. John Grant, has made his escape, to the no small annoyance of his securities, who, it is said, have set out in pursuit of him. His friends allege that he has been forced to leave Edinburgh, from inability to find employment, and from the circumstance of his fellow Chartists refusing to support his wife and children.

The utter inefficiency of short terms of imprisonment to reclaim juvenile delinquents from the paths of crime has long been glaringly conspicuous, and has formed a theme of regret to all who were entrusted with the administration of justice, or felt desirous to check the ruinous career of the profligate and abandoned portion of our youthful population. Imprisonment seems to be regarded by most of them as no punishment at all—as a thing, in fact, to be desired rather than dreaded. The other day I stepped into our police court, and I was pained and surprised to see so many boys and girls brought before the presiding magistrate for a variety of misdemeanours. The greater number of them had been in gaol before, and when they were sentenced to be sent back they appeared to be greatly delighted, and it was lamentable as well as amusing to observe them leave the court in the hands of the officers, laughing and making the most comical grimaces. By a recent police act, our authorities have got the power to subject these incorrigibles to a very different species of treatment. Instead of sending them to hard work with vagabonds like themselves in the Calton, and to grow more and more hardened in villainy, they are now to undergo a sound flagellation. A stout athletic policeman is to inflict forty lashes with a pair of ponderous *taws* on the bare back of every male delinquent in the presence of the police-surgeon. This species of punishment is to be put into operation immediately, and though it may look like a return to the barbarous and discarded practices of our forefathers, yet no person can deny that severer measures than those just now employed have become absolutely necessary to stem the wide-spread flood of crime and profligacy that prevails. Our city is actually overrun with swarms of young desperadoes, who wallow amid idleness and dirt, and are ready to engage in every species of iniquity. A smart application of the *taws* seems a not unlikely plan to bring such depraved creatures to their senses, and to terrify them from their ruinous course.

The *Free Church Magazine* has come forward with a vindication of the conduct of those Free Church ministers who have been pocketing the arrears of Annuity-tax which were due them at the time of the disruption. The pleas advanced in their favour are, that they had a legal right to them—if they had refused to accept of them they would have condemned their former conduct while in the Establishment—they are no parties to the prosecutions to compel payment—and were they not to receive them, they would take a palpable advantage of the men who now occupy the places in the Establishment which they abandoned. The last of these pleas must occasion some surprise to those who know the Free Church. In connexion with this plea it is asserted, that had they been spiteful, or Voluntaries, they would have adopted a different course; but, being Compulsories on principle, they are anxious to do nothing that may subject their successors in the State-church to odium. This declaration has the appearance of wondrous generosity. It is intended, no doubt, to indicate that the Free Church strictly acts on the scriptural injunction, "Love your enemies;" but notwithstanding the confident and Christian aspect which it bears, it will be received with some degree of credulity by those who know the inveterate antipathy entertained by the Free Kirk against the ministers of the old Erastian Church of Scotland. The article is evidently from the pen of Dr. Candlish, that prince of casuists; and his hatred to the Establishment was clearly manifested by the advice which he gave to the adherents of his own church, that when unable to enjoy the ministrations of a clergyman of their own denomination, they were to stay at home rather than worship in a fabric connected with the Established Church—a Church which, a few months before, they fondly styled their "beloved Zion," and for the defence of which they declared they were ready to shed the last drop of their blood. Dr. Candlish and his followers have, in fact, been guilty of some of the most scandalous specimens of inconsistency on record. For instance, in the Free Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, by an overwhelming majority, they condemned the Government scheme of education as "dishonouring to the truth of God, and which cannot fail to be most pernicious in its operation;" and in a short month thereafter, by a majority of 294 to 5, they declared in their General Assembly, that there was "no valid objection, in principle, in the way of accepting aid from public grants for the support of the schools of this Church." As might be expected, they are now throwing all their pretensions against the endowment of truth and error to the winds, and are only hungering and thirsting most vehemently for the loaves and the fishes of the State on any terms. The writer in the article referred to roundly and explicitly asserts, that "we believe that at no period of the voluntary controversy were the dis-established ministers more thoroughly convinced of the theoretic erroneusness of voluntaryism than now. They cannot adopt it; nay, they must reject it as defective and unsound." Such is the declaration made after five years' experience of the affection and liberality of their flocks—affection and liberality that are almost unexampled in the history of the Christian church; that have had their praises proclaimed throughout the whole of Christendom; and that, so far as I know, exhibit not the smallest symptom of abatement or decay. When the adherents of the Free Church are so often flatly told that it is not their duty to contribute a farthing to the support of religious ordinances; that the voluntary principle is unsound and unscriptural; that Free Churchmen are neither Dissenters nor Voluntaries; it is surprising that so large contributions should still continue to flow into the Free Church exchequer. Such instructions, one would think, would be

sufficient to dry up the springs of Christian liberality entirely; and notwithstanding the uncontrolled sway which the Free Church clergy at present possess over their adherents, they cannot fail ultimately to have this effect. People will be discouraged by and by from casting their mites into the treasury, when they are every day met with the assurance that by doing so they are only relieving the State of a duty enjoined upon it by the Word of God. We would be apt to consider it both bad taste and bad policy on the part of the Free Church leaders to be constantly condemning a system by which they are fed and supported, and which has been proved in the day of trial to be eminently efficient, did we not know that this practice intended to show that they are anxious to be relieved from further dependence on their flocks, and to be restored again to the pay and serfdom of the State. In this respect they have made some progress already by clutching the funds of the State for the religious instruction of their young; and now that they have again begun to tamper with the accursed thing, it becomes the duty of the genuine friends of religious freedom to watch their movements, and to thwart and expose their stealthy and tortuous windings to unite themselves again with the State.

THE PROVOSTSHIP OF EDINBURGH.—In compliance with the request of a deputation who waited on him, Mr. Robert Chambers, publisher, has consented to stand as a candidate to represent the Second Ward in the Town Council, having the prospective honour before him of being called to occupy the Civic Chair.

PROGRESS OF PURIFICATION.—During the last week upwards of thirty additional scavengers have been actively employed in removing accumulations from cellars, garrets, and odd corners, and the magistrates of Canongate had several men employed in whitewashing closes and stairs. Upwards of 500 tons of filth and rubbish, which had been hid for years, have been brought forth to the light. From forty to fifty cases of pig-keeping, or rather pig-breeding, have been before the Police-court, and, with one exception, a very special case, the pigs were ordered to be removed as a nuisance, and in some instances, parties were also fined from 2s. 6d. to 20s. each. The pig-breeding districts hitherto dealt with are Canonmills, Silvermills, part of the village of Water of Leith, Thorneybaulk, and Ponton-street.—*Scottish Press*.

THE FAST-DAY.—Thursday was observed here as the sacramental fast. All the shops and places of business in the city were closed with one or two exceptions, while public worship was observed in most of the churches. The weather being fine, a considerable number of people devoted the day to excursions of pleasure, for which the various railways afforded every facility.—*Scotsman*.

EMIGRANTS TO OTAGO.—On Wednesday, a party of about fifty emigrants sailed from Granton in the General Steam Navigation Company's ship "Leith," for London, there to embark, with others, on board the ship "Mary," chartered by the New Zealand Company, for Otago, and their other settlements. On leaving the pier the emigrants were greeted, and they responded with hearty cheers. On the previous evening they met for devotional exercises, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Tasker, of Chalmers' Territorial Church, who addressed them in a very impressive and affecting manner. While emigration to the American colonies must necessarily be suspended during winter, that season does not interrupt the voyage to New Zealand. After a few weeks, the present party will have a summer voyage, and they will arrive at a period answering to our July and August. We understand they will be followed by another party in the end of December.

SCOTTISH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—**SABBATH TRAVELLING.**—A letter has been addressed to Lord Duncan, the Chairman of the Scottish Central Railway, by Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, who proposed the resolution adopted by the shareholders of the Scottish Central Railway in reference to Sabbath travelling. He says:—"I attach no importance whatever to the circumstance of its being the Duchess of Sutherland who was so treated, or to the fact that, even had she been carried forward, it would still have been altogether unavailing, seeing that the Earl of Carlisle expired on the previous day; but I do wish in a few words to say—and I believe I speak the sentiments of those with whom I have the honour to act in these matters—that it is all provision for unnecessary travelling on the Sabbath, or *anticipated* cases of mercy which may never occur, that I am opposed to; and that I do trust that, in future—and so long as you are compelled by the Government to carry the mails on the Sabbath-day—you will leave a discretionary power with your secretary, and others in whom you can place confidence, to forward by the mail-trains any one, whether peasant or peer, who can satisfy them that his is indeed a case of necessity and mercy, as the one in question most certainly was."

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—A letter under this head, signed "James Henderson, master, Broomielaw, Berth No. 4," dated "Mary Ann," of Glasgow, Oct. 19, appeared in several of the London papers. It purported to be a confirmation of the story of the sea monster having been seen by the captain of her Majesty's ship "Dreadnought," between St. Helena and the Cape. That letter turns out, however, to be a hoax, as we suspected it to be when we read it. Upon inquiry we find that there has been no such ship, with the master's name as given, at the Broomielaw since the month of August.—*North Briton Mail*.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Exeter-hall was last night filled to overflowing with the meeting of the friends of peace, assembled to receive the President and Vice-Presidents of the late Peace Congress at Brussels. It was a noble meeting. The deep and enthusiastic feeling manifested, and the earnest responses given to the sentiments uttered from the platform, promised great deeds, and spoke much more favourably than we had anticipated of the current of public feeling towards the principle of brotherhood. It was not a packed meeting; men of all grades and conditions were present; yet not a voice or a hand was uplifted against one of the resolutions. The platform was also densely crowded. On the first rank were the leaders in the new movement—the front of the new "column"—an array of very Invincibles. Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair; and on either hand were M. Visschers, Councillor to the Belgian Government, and President of the late Congress; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., and Elihu Burritt, Esq., of the United States, the English and American Vice-Presidents; Dr. Bowring, M.P., Dr. Lee (Aylesbury), Joseph Sturge, Esq., G. W. Alexander, Esq., Rev. T. Spencer (Bath), Rev. J. Burnet, Rev. Dr. Bennett, &c. Besides these we noticed H. Clapp, Esq. (United States), Rev. H. Taylor (Woodbridge), S. Bowly, Esq. (Gloucester), C. Bowly, Esq. (Cirencester), Professor Hoppus, Dr. Hodgkins, Rev. F. Barfitt, C. Tulk, Esq., T. Krag (Christiania, Norway), G. Alexander (Ipswich), Rev. W. Stokes (Birmingham), M. Bogondi, Lord Beresford, H. M. May, Esq., Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rev. G. Clayton, Sir W. Lawson, Bart, Dr. Newton, W. H. Ashurst, D. W. Wire, and Stafford Allen, Esqs., Mrs. Balfour, J. Scoble, Esq., Rev. H. Richard, Robert Owen, Esq., &c. &c. Messrs. Bouvet and Suringar were unavoidably absent. A French National Guard, who had taken his seat on a back bench, was, on being perceived by the meeting, loudly welcomed forward to a chair on the first rank of the platform.

The speeches were able, animated, and eloquent. The great question was presented in every possible aspect, and in every manner. Wit, humour, pathos, argument, and Scripture proof, were all brought to bear upon it, and we are confident that no honest-minded man could have left the meeting without being firmly convinced of the necessity, the practicability, and the ultimate sure success of the principle of Peace.

That this meeting will do much to help forward the Peace movement we do not doubt. The society with which it originated has already made its influence felt in high quarters, for we have heard that one of the principal considerations dwelt upon—that of an arbitration clause in treaties—has been actually adopted in the last treaty between the United States and Mexico; and Mr. Sturge informed the meeting that, in the interview which the deputation of the Peace Congress had with Lord John Russell, on Monday, the Premier intimated that if arbitration clauses were proposed by the United States Government, to be added to its treaties with England, the proposition would be most favourably received. It will be a proud day which witnesses the accomplishment of that event.

The Chair was taken at six o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by a brief address, in which he stated that the present meeting had originated in the important Peace Congress which had lately been held at Brussels, a deputation from which Congress was now in England, for the purpose of co-operating with the friends of peace in this country in the great object it was so essential to establish, the realization of that holy state which the Saviour of mankind had come to declare—"Peace on earth, good will among men."

Mr. SCOBLE detailed the proceedings of the Peace Congress at Brussels, which have already appeared in our columns, and read the resolutions which the Congress had unanimously adopted, inculcating upon all governments the propriety, the essential necessity, of conducting their administration upon principles of universal peace and harmony. Mr. Scoble eulogized in the highest terms the courteous, the deeply sympathizing manner, in which the deputation that, on the previous day, had waited on Lord John Russell, had been received by the noble lord, who had expressed his gratification at the late Congress as an efficient means towards the object which he, in common with the Congress, had warmly at heart—the maintenance of peace throughout the world [cheers]. These principles were making way throughout the civilized world. Before the Congress assembled at Brussels, there had been forwarded to it letters from Italy, from Germany, from France, from Schleswig, from Holstein, from all parts of Europe, entirely concurring in the object of the Congress.

W. BOWLY, Esq., of Gloucester, moved the first resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting cordially approves of the convocation of the recent Peace Congress in Brussels, and of the opinions and practical measures embodied in its resolutions, and would testify its gratitude to God for the unanimity and wisdom which characterised its entire proceedings, and it calls with delight the presence of M. Visschers, who, with the various vice-presidents, contributed so largely to give effect to the deliberations of that assembly.

The question of universal peace was not one which affected only national and individual interests, great as those interests were, but it was one which affected the greater interests of Christianity; and his advocacy of the principles of peace was based, not on expediency, but on Christian feeling and conviction [hear, hear]. The objections now offered against the abolition of war had been urged equally in favour of the maintenance of our old sanguinary criminal code. It used to be said, that

if the punishment of death were abolished, there would be no security for life or property; but, happily, that punishment had been swept away for the majority of crimes, and yet property was as secure as ever it had been [hear, hear]. And he hoped to see the day when that sanguinary punishment would be altogether put an end to [cheers]. The temperance movement, also, was met by the argument, that the use of ardent spirits was necessary to health; but thousands had since become teetotalers, and they were at least as strong and as healthy as those who were not. He wished there were more teetotalers, for if there were there would be fewer soldiers [hear]. We were told that war was often beneficial to mankind; and that in some cases, as in the acquisition of colonial territory, we conferred a benefit on the people we conquered. What advantage had been to the people of the Cape of Good Hope? or how had our conquest of India benefited the people of that country? It might as well be said, that this country would have been benefited had Louis Philippe, when the alarm was raised about a French invasion, come and conquered us. [Much laughter, in which no one joined more heartily than the gentleman in the uniform of the National Guard.] He denied the proposition, that it was necessary to keep up large armies for the protection of national honour and national interests. Had we gone to war with America about the boundary question, we should, after some thousands of men had been killed on each side, have been compelled to settle it by arbitration; and he believed we had obtained a far greater advantage from our free intercourse with America, which by the continuance of peace we had been enabled to carry out, than we could have got had we gone to war and vanquished our opponents [hear, hear]. The war spirit was as impolitic as it was bad [cheers]. But to carry out the great object of universal peace, they must commence by influencing public opinion in its favour. It was useless to complain of the Government; the Government could not keep up the immense standing armies they did if the people did not willingly find the means. He had no hope, however, that education, without Christian principle, would do much. He believed that if every Christian pastor was duly impressed with the true principles of that Christianity which he professed and taught, there would be no war [hear]. In conclusion, he strongly recommended the inculcation of peaceful and Christian feeling in the minds of the rising generation [cheers].

Dr. BOWRING, in seconding the resolution, remarked upon the late visit of the French national guards as an event calculated more than any other to bring about friendly and brotherly feeling between the people of the two nations, and consequently as a security for the maintenance of peace [hear, hear]. War was the incarnation of every folly and every crime. The greatest conquests were not those of the sword but of peace [cheers]. It was gratifying to see the progress of pacific principles amongst nations. France had changed her institutions, and foreign interference had not been attempted: the only interference we had offered was to express our hope that permanent liberty, permanent happiness, and permanent peace might be the result. He rejoiced at the presence of his friend on the right—a French magistrate in the garb of the national guard—who had come here to study our institutions. Nations had much to learn from each other. He (Dr. Bowring) had seen much to admire in France, and very much to admire in Belgium, where the people, he thought, exercised more than any other the highest office of man—the benefit of mankind [cheers]. Not long ago Brussels had been the scene of a free-trade congress, afterwards it witnessed the advancement of prison discipline, and this year the same Belgium had welcomed those who had gone thither from all parts of the world to discuss the means by which peace between all nations could be established on a permanent and unchangeable foundation. He cordially seconded the resolution.

The resolution having been put and carried unanimously, the Chairman then introduced

M. VISSCHERS, who was most cordially received, and addressed the meeting in French, his observations being subsequently rendered to the meeting in English by Dr. Bowring. He expressed his delight at the opportunity thus presented to him of meeting so crowded an assembly of Englishwomen and Englishmen engaged with himself in the effectuation of an object of such importance to the whole world. He said that he had been peculiarly gratified with the reception accorded to him and the rest of the Peace Congress deputation by Lord John Russell, whose manner and whose expressions alike showed him to be impressed with the vital necessity of promoting the great end of peace which the congress had resolved to attain. To a foreigner, desirous of the perpetuation of peace, this manifestation of feeling and tendency in the Prime Minister of England was especially grateful. He had, in his youth, written a treatise to denounce the wickedness and absurdity of individual duels; the efforts of his later years had become directed against the still greater wickedness, the still greater absurdity of duels between nations. In his walks through London he had, in Trafalgar-square and elsewhere, observed many statues to what the world had hitherto called its heroes—its soldiers and its sailors. Let but the friends of peace do the duty they had now entered upon, and the heroes of the world would in future be men of a wholly different stamp, of wholly different tendencies [hear, hear].

W. EWART, Esq., M.P., next addressed the meeting, and dwelt upon the eternal honour which that minister would secure for himself who should be the first to substitute for the appeal to arms a reference of all quarrels between nations to settlement by peaceful arbitration. He expressed his high sense of the noble reception which had been given to the English deputation by the congress by the Belgian government, and his hope that the gentlemen from the continent, who had now come over to co-operate with the friends of peace in England, would meet with a similarly courteous reception at the hands of the British government. It was his earnest wish that the English press would, without exception, imitate the example set by the press of Belgium and of France, and adopt with zealous energy the cause which that meeting had assembled to support.

Mr. BURRITT congratulated the meeting upon the manifestations on all sides presenting themselves, of the early coming of better times, when men regenerate from the grossness which had hitherto debased them, should awaken in the bright day of universal peace and love, which had from of old been predicted by the prophets, and secured to mankind by the unwavering will of God. The strongholds of war, of forceful oppression, were

about to be pulled down, by the realization of principles which, scorned through ages, were, as derived from God, mighty over the powers of the earth and must prevail. That God had made of one flesh all the nations of the world, to dwell together on the face of the earth, was no new proposition, no new theory, but the revealed will of the All-Wise, the All-Powerful—and that will none could gainsay. He pointed out emphatically the circumstance that this great movement for the establishment of universal peace and love originated in a city whose immediate vicinity had been the scene of one of the bloodiest fratricides that had ever disgraced humanity [cheers].

G. W. ALEXANDER, Esq., member of the Society of Friends, moved the second resolution:—"That permanent and universal peace is the only condition that can fully develop the principles of Christianity, civilization, and commerce, and ensure the social happiness and moral improvement of mankind, and we therefore regard with the highest satisfaction all the interchanges of good offices, fraternal communications, and friendly visits, between individuals and communities of different nations, believing that they will directly conduce to unite the people of the earth in the bonds of perpetual brotherhood." He contended that war was not only opposed to Christianity, but had been fatal to the temporal interests of all countries and all mankind. It was to war that we were indebted for those enormous national burdens under which the people of England were suffering.

The Rev. J. BURNET seconded the resolution, and in an amusing speech referred to the recent visit of the French national guard as a French invasion which had greatly benefited the English people amongst whom they had spent their money, and so far lessened the burden of the income tax. The law of creation laid it down that nation should depend on nation; and we were carrying out that law by such international visits. It had sometimes been said that the French were our natural enemies, but he could see no symptom of natural enmity in the Frenchmen now present, or those he had met with in France and elsewhere [hear, hear]. The proximity of France to us should rather make her our natural friend—and the only rivalry between the two nations should be one of peaceful and honourable intercourse and commerce. The proposition laid down in the resolution that war was opposed to the principles of Christianity, of civilization, and commerce could not be denied. The true principle of Christianity could not be carried out without peace. War was not only opposed to the principles of humanity, but it was directly opposed to God's laws. Then it was absurd to suppose that war was necessary to protect commerce. No trade ever flourished by means of war, except such as was opposed to the interests of humanity. Then as to civilization—how far that was advanced by war might be gathered from the last accounts from Vienna, which stated that that which was one of the finest cities in Europe, had been bombarded and was in flames. Nations would, by and by, learn what they wished they had learned long ago, never to employ the logic of kings, viz., the sword and the cannon [cheers]. He trusted that many meetings like the present would be held throughout the country, and that the aristocracy and the legislature would be taught that the people would not tolerate war, and that clergy would be taught, that when they consecrated the banners of war and devoted their sons to the God of war, the nation disapproved of their conduct [hear, hear]. Let such meetings be repeated, and ere long the peace movement would become "a great fact" [cheers]. It was far better and far cheaper to pay the cost of a meeting at Exeter-hall than of a meeting on the field of Waterloo [cheers and laughter]. The war principle had been carried on under a heavy load of debt; but as the peace principle must be worked free from debt, he called on them to contribute at once to defray the necessary expenses.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. M. JOUSSELIN, *Substitut du Procureur de la République Française*, the National Guard above referred to, then briefly addressed the meeting in English. He could not express, he said, all the feelings that warmed his heart, but he thanked them for himself and his countrymen, the National Guards who had visited England with him, for the kind, the generous, reception the English had given them. "You are capital good fellows," exclaimed M. Jusselin [cheers and laughter]. "If I was not Frenchman, I would be Englishman [cheers]. Long may endure the union between France and England" [cheers].

Rev. T. SPENCER, of Bath, moved the third resolution as follows:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, all the necessities and tendencies of the age continue to encourage the friends of peace in the civilized world to unite their efforts for the entire abolition of the spirit and policy of war from the family of nations, and it therefore recommends that energetic and extensive measures be immediately adopted, not only to give effect to the recent Congress at Brussels, but also to prepare for a still more general and impressive convocation on the continent of the friends of peace during the next year." The rev. gentleman applied himself to develop the principle, that our Saviour had, in all his actions and all his words, inculcated the principle of universal brotherhood and peace among men. As a clergyman he protested against what he deemed the unchristian practice, on the part of the Church, of blessing the standard of war and of lending its sanction to warfare. War was an evil, which he considered it the peculiar office of the ministers of Christ to exercise their utmost efforts in the suppression of. War, in fact, had been an instrument in the hands of the aristocracies of Europe, whereby they carried out their individual and class objects at the expense of the people. The Americans were so sensible of this fact, that in the discussions in Congress, with relation to the Oregon dispute, there had been manifested a general feeling that the tendency to a recourse to arms on the part of England was attributable, not to the English people, but wholly to the English aristocracy.

J. STURGE, Esq., of Birmingham, seconded the resolution, and stated that at a conference of the friends of peace held that morning, a unanimous resolution was passed to hold a larger and more effectual conference in the month of August next year at Paris, when they hoped from what they had been told by Mr. Burritt that several members of the American Congress would be present. It was also proposed to devote 2,000 francs as prizes for the best essays by Frenchmen in favour of the views propounded at the meeting at Brussels [hear, hear]. It was also resolved to raise immediately a fund

of £5,000 to carry on the movement; and when it was considered how much was paid for the expense of a long war, he hoped no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining contributions to that amount. It had been suggested that an address to the Queen should be moved in the House of Commons, to the effect that she would be pleased to negotiate a peace treaty with the United States and all the nations of Europe, stipulating that all future disputes should be settled by arbitration [hear, hear]. And the answer of Lord John Russell to the deputation yesterday, gave great assurance of the success of such a motion. It was not yet decided who should bring forward the subject in Parliament, but it was hoped that Mr. Cobden, who had already successfully fought one great battle there—[hear, hear]—might be induced to undertake some such motion at an early period of the ensuing session [hear].

The resolution was put, and unanimously carried.

The Rev. Dr. BURNET moved:—"That this meeting deeply impressed with the kindness and polite attention of the Government and people of Belgium, to the English deputation who attended the Congress at Brussels, acknowledge the obligations under which their generosity has laid them; and if, in the course of events, a similar congress shall be held in this metropolis, it will be their aim to yield a welcome as cordial and sincere to all their foreign friends who may honour them with their presence." The rev. gentleman advocated, at some length, the principle of universal brotherhood, and strongly condemned the taking of human life under any circumstances. He would rather starve than convict a man if he supposed the conviction would result in an execution [hear, hear].

Mr. CLAPP, of the United States, as one who had had experience of the hospitality which it acknowledged, and who sympathised heartily in the peace movement, cordially seconded the resolution, which having been carried,

Mr. D. W. WIRE moved the thanks of the meeting to the chairman, which having been acknowledged, the vast assemblage separated.

THE SPIRIT OF RELIGION IN DAILY LIFE.—Many among you may think it is inexpedient to speak frequently, or indeed ever, except on occasions of great solemnity, of religion—and to this I shall not attempt to reply. But the world cannot forbid you to manifest the spirit of religion in a holy life. You may therefore show forth its essence in every act and deed; even the most ordinary and trivial affairs and relations of life need not be devoid of the expression of a pious heart. Let the deep and sacred feeling which inspires and governs all your actions, show that even in those trifles over which a profane mind passes with levity, the music of a lofty sentiment echoes in your heart; let the majestic serenity with which you estimate the great and the small, prove that you refer everything to the Immutable—that you perceive the Godhead alike in everything; let the bright cheerfulness with which you encounter every proof of our transitory nature, reveal to all men that you live above time and above the world; let your easy and graceful self-denial prove how many of the bonds of egotism you have already broken; and let the ever quick and open spirit from which neither what is rarest nor most ordinary escapes, show with what unwearied ardour you seek for every trace of the Godhead—with what eagerness you watch for its slightest manifestation. If your whole life, and every movement of your outward and inward being, is thus guided by religion, perhaps the hearts of many will be touched by this mute language, and will open to the reception of that spirit which dwells within you.—*Schleiermacher.*

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—Our advertising columns to-day contain a notice of a public meeting, to be held on Tuesday evening next, at the Aldergate Institution, in furtherance of the objects of the Early Closing Association. The association has already effected much good, and we trust that this commencement of its winter campaign, will be auspicious of still larger success. We hope that as many of our readers as can, will attend the meeting.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 1, Two o'clock,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign intelligence in this morning's papers is of considerable interest and importance; but the small amount of space at our command prevents us from doing more than mentioning its principal points.

From France we learn that the members of the Club of Representatives of the Palais National have adopted General Cavaignac as their candidate for the Presidency of the Republic. It is also understood that he will be supported by M. Thiers. A more immediately important question is the budget which was developed in the Assembly, on Monday, by the new Minister of Finance. The budget for 1848, of which year ten months only have been included in the revolutionary crisis, amounts to very nearly seventy-four millions sterling. It is feared that the budget of 1849 will be not less than a hundred million.

Letters have been received in Paris from Vienna, dated on the afternoon of the 25th ult. Up to that moment hostilities had not commenced between the city and the Imperial troops, notwithstanding the reports of travellers. Prince Windischgratz had on the 25th made the following communication to the Diet, in reply to the announcement that it declared the placing the city in a state of siege to be an illegal act:

"To treat with the Diet exceeds my full powers, inasmuch as I acknowledge it only as a constituent power. The Minister Kraus cannot be regarded as free; he is a prisoner. The only legal authority that I acknowledge in Vienna is the Communal Council, which is under my authority. I give the city 24 hours further to reflect."

The Emperor has issued a proclamation adjourning the sittings of the Diet, and summoning it to meet

at Kremsier, on the 15th of Nov. M. Welcker, the Imperial Commissioner, had arrived at Olmutz.

Accounts from the north of India are unfavourable. General Whish had been obliged to raise the siege of Mooltan, and retire to an entrenched camp at some fifteen miles distance, in consequence of the defection of the Sikh auxiliary force to the number of 5000 men, under the command of Shere Singh. Moolraj, by Shere Singh's defection, had augmented his adherents to about 20,000 men, with the probability of a further accession of nearly as many more. Chatter Singh, the rebel leader in the Hazareh, was marching with about 10,000 men to join the Dewan; and although Gholab Singh had not more positively than heretofore gone over to the conspiracy, two of his regiments, with stores and baggage, had left to join the Hazareh Sikhs. At Lahore disaffection was rife, but the resident, on receipt of the intelligence from Mooltan, had at one secured under a guard the person of Dhuleep Singh, as a hostage. Reinforcements from all quarters were being sent to Mooltan.

REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST-RIDING.—The Hon. C. W. Wentworth Fitzwilliam has issued an address offering himself as a candidate for the representation of this constituency, but without taking any notice of the invitation given to him by the Normanton meeting, or the conditions required. In declaring himself a candidate, Mr. Fitzwilliam says, "The many grave and important questions which may be discussed in the present Parliament, are of a nature to require mature consideration and anxious deliberation. My duty will be to form my opinions and guide my conduct by the best lights which I can obtain from observation, and from intercourse with the ablest and best informed of my countrymen." The supercilious disregard of the wishes of the electors has naturally excited much indignation. The *Leeds Mercury* says:—"We may state with certainty, that the mover of the resolution passed at Normanton (the mayor of Leeds), and most of those whom he represented on the occasion, will feel themselves entirely precluded from supporting Mr. Fitzwilliam, except on the grounds specified in that resolution." And further: "Our wish certainly is to support Mr. Fitzwilliam, if we can conscientiously do so; but we cannot compromise great public principles and the interests of the nation, by supporting at such a time any man whatever whose opinions on the principal questions of the day are unknown." It is generally understood that the Conservatives will bring forward Mr. Denison as a candidate.

REPRESENTATION OF LYNN.—At length steps are taken to procure a new member for Lynn, a handbill having just appeared giving notice that "a requisition to the Hon. E. H. Stanley, to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for the representation of the borough is now lying for signature at the Town-hall, and will remain there till Friday afternoon." Mr. Stanley is at present in America; at least from a month to five weeks must elapse before an answer to the requisition can be received.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE YORK AND NEWCASTLE RAILWAY.—THREE LIVES LOST.—*South Shields, Monday afternoon.*—Last night a fearful accident happened on the York and Newcastle Railway, by which three men lost their lives, and another received fatal injury. From Washington to Bolden, some eleven miles from Newcastle, the trunk line to York runs along a coal line running from Pontop to South Shields. Yesterday morning, twelve men and the manager, Mr. Hunter, left Shields with an engine and one carriage to go to Vigo to repair a standing engine on the coal line. They got their job finished, and were returning at night, and got to a watering place near Bolden. Thinking the mail train, the last train down to Newcastle, had passed, as it was a good while past its time, they staid to take in water to bring them down to Shields. The night was pitchy dark, and a dense fog prevailed. While they were standing, a cry was raised, "The mail train is coming!" and every one tried to get out of the carriage. Before they all could do so the train came running into them with fearful violence, smashing their carriage to shivers, and making everything fly before it. The mail engine and carriages ran off the line, and the engineman of the workman's train was thrown off his engine, turning three or four somersets into the gutter. He recovered himself in a moment, and found he had a broken arm. As soon as he heard the cry of the train coming he had set the engine going, and when he recovered himself he found she had torn herself from the empty carriages, and was gradually moving. With a courage that does him honour, he ran after her, and got scrambled on to her just before she got her way, else she would have ran into the station at Gateshead, and the consequences might have been fearful. As soon as possible, warning was sent to Bolden and Brakley Whins, and the disaster was telegraphed to Gateshead. Assistance was soon on the spot, and it was found that three of the workmen were killed; their names are Robert Raffles (foreman), Joseph Hutchinson, and John Ross. George Collins, another of the workmen, is fatally injured, there is no hope of his recovery; and John Lawson, the engine-man of the workmen's train, has his arm broken, and is otherwise injured. Nearly all the other men are hurt, more or less, by the splinters flying, but none seriously. The passengers escaped nearly unscathed, with the exception of the fireman, who has the small bone of one of his legs broken; the first escaped with a few bruises.

At a Privy Council held at Windsor yesterday, Parliament was prorogued from November 2, to December 19.

Ten-penny postage-stamps have been issued for sale.

THE CHOLERA.—Eighteen cases were reported yesterday in the metropolis, of which seven were fatal. From Woolwich the reports are favourable. The return of the Registrar-General shows that the total deaths during last week were nearly fifty under the average.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

The supplies of all grain this week are very limited, and the weather continues very wet so that the condition of English wheat is still very damp. In our trade to-day we have no variation in prices to note, but every article is held firmly, there being a tendency to improved prices in the country markets.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 680 qrs. English, 4,670 qrs. Foreign; Barley, 30 qrs. English, 2,600 qrs. Foreign; Oats, 370 qrs. English, 1,110 qrs. Irish, 2,490 Foreign; Flour, 650 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the publications of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

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Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. R. P." Received.

"Philo." Declined.

"W. Odell." Unhappily, the demand, however harsh, is legal.

"A Constant Reader" should consult a lawyer.

"L. R." should not depend upon hearsay, but read for herself.

"Semex." We believe not.

"Reform and Reformers in Glasgow." A very able paper, but too long for us—somewhat too local in its interest—and actionable for libel.

"A United Presbyterian." We must let the matter rest where it is.

"Aliquis." Something higher is expected from the West Riding.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE week has been singularly barren of domestic intelligence; and the topic in which public feeling is most interested—the West Riding election—has been so fully commented upon below, that it would be superfluous to even touch upon it here. We are left, consequently, to an extremely narrow range, and console ourselves with the old saw, that "no news is good news."

Sir Robert Peel's Irish College Act has turned out just the abortion we predicted it would, when under Parliamentary discussion. The Pope will have none of it—he will not expose his faithful children to the peril of education without religion, and he counsels the dignitaries of the Church in Ireland to promote the institution and establishment of a Roman Catholic University. Whether this blow at the latitudinarian statesmanship of our day may affect Lord John Russell's intentions with regard to the endowment of the priesthood, we can only conjecture. To the repudiation of State pay by the Irish Roman Catholic bishops, we give no manner of heed. None know how more adroitly than they

"To keep the word of promise to the ear,
And break it to the hope."

No intelligent man anticipates from them an acceptance of State pay, in the shape of a contingent pension; but if glebe-lands, purchased with public money, be offered to them unconditionally, how will the case stand then? Meanwhile, however, if Lord John were but observant, he might see how hopeless it is to attempt to govern Ireland by means of its spiritual teachers, when every effort of the State to aid the Church of the majority, or to modify the mind and conscience of the people, has hitherto produced such deplorable results. Ireland's difficulties would be comparatively nothing, if Caesar would surrender all right of ecclesiastical meddling in Ireland.

The sentence of death passed upon the Irish rebels has been commuted into transportation for life. With Mr. T. Young's letter on record, it would have been morally impossible to carry into effect the extreme penalty of law. But we are willing to hope that other influences have conspired to bring about this desired result. Public feeling is strongly averse to capital punishments in all cases—but especially for crimes of a political character. In the face too of the noble example set us by France in this matter, it would have required an amount of hardihood to put in force the barbarous sentence pronounced by the judge upon Smith O'Brien and his associates, such as even a Whig Cabinet could not be expected to display. The penalty, even as it stands, just as we deem it to be, is an awful one—and to men of ardent political feelings, the issue of the Irish rebellion may afford a solemn warning, of the danger of venturing, under any circumstances of temptation, beyond the path of peaceful and legitimate agitation.

Winter approaches—and the *Times* predicts gloomy things. Indeed, the leading journal has become somewhat melancholy of late. The cholera was to have devastated us—the Thames will surely poison us—the railways were to ruin us as well as themselves—and now continental troubles are to consign our trade and commerce to destruction.

The cholera has come, but as yet, it has been singularly moderate—the Thames ebbs and flows, but we are not now, more than last year, poisoned by its stench—the Railways are beginning to publish balance-sheets, and confidence in them as safe investments, is rapidly returning—and as to continental disturbances, why we may as well cease to anticipate them, for when they come they are not half so bad nor so disturbing as the *Times* has invariably predicted. All this croaking leads us to inquire, what job is in the wind? The *Times* has a motive, we doubt not, for painting everything black. We wonder what it is—pecuniary or political, or both.

Colonial intelligence presents, as usual, its *quota* of illustration, showing the recklessness with which our distant dependencies are governed. An insurrection in Ceylon, provoked by most obnoxious imposts, having been put down by the strong arm of the military, and a Buddhist priest having been hung for anointing the Boy Pretender, a proclamation is issued by Lord Torrington, confiscating the lands and property of all persons found to have been absent from their ordinary places of residence during the preceding twenty days, and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves—and, at the Cape of Good Hope, Sir Harry Smith, in pursuit of the rebel Boers, issues a public document in this style:—"Choose, therefore, war or peace. The one I will vigorously prosecute—the other I will secure for the benefit of good men and God's church—and I will establish such military posts as shall not be subject to insult in future."

The deputations from the British Anti-state-church Association to Cornwall and South Wales have terminated their respective labours. Both have been successful to some extent—that to South Wales eminently so. The principality has done nobly—and the materials which it offers for a strong organization will engage to it, we trust, more deliberate and painstaking notice. Everywhere the deputation was warmly welcomed, patiently listened to, and cheered with practical results. The Welsh people themselves have paid all the expenses incurred by this visit, and have sent a contribution to the funds of the Association of about £60. This, considering the large efforts which have recently been made in South Wales for the establishment of a Normal college, is magnificent, and gives an earnest for the future of a most exhilarating character.

A friendly visit of some hundreds of the National Guard of Paris to the British metropolis, is not inappropriately followed by a great demonstration on behalf of universal peace. It is really very provoking, that the course of events will not fulfil the predictions of our war-breathing legislators and journalists. London has been indeed invaded by the French, and they have, as Lord Ellesmere predicted, made an easy conquest, but in a sense somewhat different from that implied by the bellicose peer. Instead of the Life Guards marching out at one end of London while the French marched in at another, the French visitors received a welcome even from our military authorities themselves. They even inspected the barracks of the troops, with whom they showed much more disposition to fraternize than to fight. Indeed, the visit of our French brethren appears to have been equally gratifying to themselves and to us; so much so, that many of them have promised a second "invasion" of a similar nature. For the first time these many years, it may be said that the people of the two countries have become acquainted, and have found out that there is not the slightest ground for mutual antipathies. We anticipate the most favourable effects upon the people of the two nations from these occasional interchanges of friendly feeling, untrammelled by official forms and diplomatic dignity. The great meeting of the friends of peace, which is assembled in Exeter-hall while we are writing, is well adapted to deepen the good impression produced by the visit of the French National Guard, and to occasion still greater consternation amongst our warring aristocracy. The Peace Congress of Brussels promises to be something more than a nine days' wonder. The *Times* will soon discover, that the philanthropists there assembled are as little to be deterred from pursuing their holy enterprise by its sneers and gibes, as the pioneers of other great movements for the benefit of mankind have been before them. They are in earnest in their work, and have not only truth, but the weight of public feeling in their favour. Even the Premier himself was fain to admit to the deputation which waited upon him on Monday, "that such assemblages as that lately held in Brussels, were well calculated to produce a temper of moderation and kindness among the various nations of Europe." The *Times*, and the other war journals, must again change their cue. The sneers of hirelings of the press will scarcely suffice to put down a movement so much in accordance with the feeling and common sense of the country. They foresee that the prevalence of peace principles is incompatible with the maintenance of a military Government, such as ours confessedly is. Hence their desperate efforts to cast ridicule upon the attempts of philanthropists

to put an end to the system which has held the country in subjection.

The election of the first President of the Republic now absorbs public attention in France. It seems that a large majority of the members of the National Assembly had come to a determination to support a motion for postponing the election until February, but the decided opposition of General Cavaignac to any further delay, changed their resolution, and on Thursday last it was finally resolved that the President should be chosen on the 10th of December, as originally fixed. The success of Louis Napoleon is considered as certain by his own partisans—for ourselves, we have considerable doubts on the matter. Strength and noise do not always go together.

We are yet without any decided intelligence from Vienna, although there can be little doubt that the city will eventually capitulate to Prince Windischgrätz. There have been various rumours of a bombardment of the city, upon which no reliance can be placed. It is not likely that even so unscrupulous a soldier as the commander-in-chief of the Imperial army would have recourse to so sanguinary a measure whilst it was in his power to starve the city into a surrender. We still, therefore, indulge the hope that Vienna will be preserved from such a catastrophe, and that the intervention of the Imperial Commissioners at Frankfort will bring about a peaceful solution of the contest. It is a melancholy reflection that the authority of the worthless camarilla who surround the imbecile Emperor should be again re-established, but the moderation and self-reliance evinced by the people of Vienna are a guarantee that the military system of rule can never again be re-established. A nation imbued with the spirit of freedom may be conquered, but cannot be governed, by the sword.

In Italy the chances of a peaceful termination of the present crisis again preponderate. The King of Sardinia has wisely hesitated to rush blindfold and single-handed into another conflict with his formidable opponent, and there are strong reasons for believing that negotiation will be resumed for a peaceful settlement of the affairs of Northern Italy without a further appeal to arms. The German central power proposes that Lombardy should remain attached to Austria, but that it should, at the same time, form part of the Italian Diet, which the several Italian sovereigns are anxious to create. By this arrangement Lombardy would hold the same relation to Italy that the Duchy of Luxembourg holds to Germany. This proposal has, it seems, been communicated to the King of Sardinia, and has probably influenced the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies in their decision to postpone the renewal of hostilities. The King of Naples, too, is likely to effect a peaceful settlement of the differences between himself and his former subjects in Sicily.

THE EXPECTED WEST RIDING ELECTION.

THE vacancy in the representation of the West Riding of Yorkshire, occasioned by the death of the Earl of Carlisle, and the consequent elevation of Lord Morpeth to the peerage, remains to be filled up. There is some uncertainty as to the precise time at which the election will take place—there cannot, however, be a doubt as to the weight of responsibility resting, in this instance, upon the electors. In our judgment, it is almost impossible to overrate the importance of their decision. Political progress or retrogression—hope to a half-desponding people, or increasing strength to a too-powerful oligarchy—a triumph of English common-sense, honesty, and justice, or the confirmation of a state of vassalage, disgraceful because voluntary—the ascendancy, henceforth, as the governing influence over our largest constituency, of the public weal or of family pretensions—such is the alternative which it is given to the West Riding electors to determine. In their choice of a representative the whole empire is deeply interested. They will not, therefore, deem it strange or take it amiss that their proceedings should be watched with feverish anxiety—and if, as is likely, counsels should be tendered to them in tones of earnestness felt to be obtrusive, they will bear in mind, we cannot doubt, that where all are so intimately concerned, all are entitled to utter their convictions.

Of all the constituencies in Great Britain that of the West Riding occupies the highest place. In the number of electors it more than doubles almost every other. It comprehends, in tolerably fair proportions, nearly every variety of interest. It is essentially middle class, and, on the whole, perhaps, exhibits the fairest specimen of that class. Heretofore, the rough energy of manliness has characterised it. Less infected with an enervating passion for gentility than the metropolis—less governed by the parade of rank and wealth—shrewd, honest, independent—to a great extent above the temptations of poverty, and below the corrupting influence of wealth—frugal to a proverb, sober, industrious, and plodding—faithful to old friendships, and chary in the contraction of new

ones—grasping such convictions as it admits with a powerful hand, but cautious and conscientious in the admission of them—never ablaze with excitement, but sometimes glowing with intensity of feeling and purpose—moral both by taste and habit—and, in a higher degree than can be asserted of any other large electoral body, sincerely religious—every deliberate and constitutional utterance of the West Riding is believed to be a true interpretation of the head and heart of this great empire. It tells with almost irresistible force upon our national councils. It is as a casting vote where parties are evenly balanced. It is the great clock of the political world—and when it strikes the hour all men know what time of day it is.

As an aspirant for the representation of this vast, complex, and dominant constituency, forth steps, upon the invitation of his own father's sons, connexions, and electioneering agents, a lad of twenty-two—a yet smooth-chinned youth of the House of Fitzwilliam, with no other qualification for the post, known to the public, but his family name, and, judging from the address which he has issued, satisfied that the electors of the West Riding will require no other. It seems never to have struck the sire of this non-professing candidate that the manhood of Yorkshire demands for its representation in Parliament something more than a boy—the immense manufacturing interests of Yorkshire, one better acquainted with their wants than a college lordling—the free-trade spirit of Yorkshire, a fitter exponent than the youngest child of that peer, who had resolved, too late, to prevent Cobden from occupying his present proud position—the political convictions and sympathies of Yorkshire, a truer interpretation than a nestling Whig of the old school—and the religious attachments of Yorkshire, a more unmistakable messenger than one prepared, it is presumed, to lisp a soft-voiced assent to the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. All this goes for nothing. The West Riding is invited to put the seal of its high sanction, not to political principles, but to family pretensions—and through the largest and most influential of its constituencies, England is bidden to defer her own hopes, abase her own independence, trample on her own conscience, sacrifice her own prospects, that the inflated importance of a Whig nobleman may be sustained. The Hon. Charles William Wentworth Fitzwilliam comes down to the electors with his father's compliments, to inform them that as they have one member, it is but fitting that he should nominate the other, and that, henceforth, in political arithmetic, one family of titled Whigs is equal to thirty-six thousand electors. Unassuming this! Particularly so! But they who submit to the assumption will be infinitely more to blame than he who scruples not to make it.

Several considerations, however, concur in dissipating, for the present, our fears lest the West Riding should tamely put up with this insolent dictation. It will not, we hope, be taken as an unwarrantable liberty if we proceed to set them forth.

We place some reliance, then, upon the self-respect of the constituency. The West Riding, besides being the foremost among the constituencies of Great Britain for numbers, intelligence, wealth, and influence, possesses an historical renown. It has fought great contests; it has won brilliant victories. The abolition of slavery, the passing of the Reform Bill, the repeal of the corn-laws, followed close, in each instance, upon the recorded decision of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Many a chaplet of laurel has been placed upon its brow—and more than once the course of public policy has been confirmed or reversed by its determined spirit. Such honours are not likely to be prized at nothing. There must be a terrible prostration of manhood in Yorkshire, a marvellous surrender of self-appreciation, many rebellions of the heart, and a cruel laceration of long-cherished associations, before the West Riding can consent to take its place beside the most servile of the nomination boroughs in the country. Surely that giant will not be led away a slave without even a show of resistance, or offer its stalwart limbs to the gyves and manacles of family domination. The very attempt to fasten upon it the badge of political servitude, and that, too, in its most undisguised and offensive form, will set its warm blood tingling with indignation. That ever it should have been made is the most egregious illustration of Whig self-sufficiency which history has yet furnished—that it should be submitted to, would constitute the most mournful instance of self-degradation which the political annals of Europe can produce.

The candidate himself supplies the electors with not a few reasons for rejecting him. Extreme juvenility, considering the importance of the post which he aspires to occupy, is in itself a serious disqualification—a defect which could only be overlooked where signal service, or brilliant qualities, attract and fix the regard. But a boy hitherto unknown to any but his own family, and his college tutors and associates—untried in public life—without definite opinions—having yet to form his

principles—a scented sheet of blank paper, upon which nothing has been written, as yet, beyond mathematical problems and Latin hexameters—a well-dressed youngster, who has not got a good seven years beyond tops and marbles—as ignorant of all the great interests of humanity, and as inexperienced in the ways and wants of the world, as a pampered son of fortune must needs be—why, the selection of such a representative by the West Riding would be tantamount to a public declaration of its own puerility. So far as harmony between electors and members is concerned, it might just as well send to Parliament a lass in her teens. Louis Napoleon, as President of the French Republic, will not be so lamentable an exhibition of national frivolity, as Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam a member for the West Riding. As a joke, it might pass—as a grave reality, it surely can never be. Pooh, pooh! Yorkshire, to use a slang term, is not quite so green.

But this is not all. We draw some further assurance that Whig insolence will, in this case, receive a well-merited rebuke, from the strenuous efforts made some four years ago to enlarge the constituency of the West Riding. That large increase of voters, made at the cost of so much activity, labour, and perseverance, with a view to secure the independence of the county, is some guarantee against its submission now to the rudest dictation. The county franchise movement which unseated Denison in 1847, and handed his seat over to Richard Cobden without the necessity of a contest, is not likely to terminate so soon in a surrender to mere Whiggery. If it were, to what purpose should such a movement be prosecuted in other districts? The favourite weapon of the League, laid at the feet of aristocratic assumption, without so much as an attempt to try its strength and temper, would be such a betrayal of men's hopes as the world has seldom seen. Better, a thousand times better, never to have armed, than, being armed, to yield at the first summons. Such a desecration of political enterprise and earnestness would suffice to unnerve the most courageous; and to throw back upon the narrowest individualism the most patriotic. Confidence in constitutional elements of progress would be struck to the earth. The most sanguine friends of peace, order, and liberty, of reformed institutions and popular rights, would be compelled to sit down in sheer despair. Up to the heavens would go the frantic shout of the oligarchy at having possessed themselves without a blow of our last resource. Thenceforth, they might ride rough-shod over our dearest interests. But no! it cannot be—it must not be—between the country and such a catastrophe, the West Riding, as of old, will be sure to take its stand.

The character of the times, and the present position of public affairs, will appeal powerfully, and not unsuccessfully, we hope, to Yorkshire patriotism. These are not days of pastime and pleasure, but of thickening difficulties and serious danger. We are passing through a period of sore trial and of searching discipline, and earnest truthfulness best becomes us at such a moment. The West Riding is bidden by Providence to deliver its verdict, at this critical juncture, upon the deeds and purposes of the Government. There, as well as elsewhere, solemn disapprobation must needs have been provoked, by much of both the one and the other. Increased extravagance in the very midst of unparalleled financial embarrassments—a reckless disregard of public opinion just where social safety calls for graceful concession—a shameless abandonment in office of all the principles professed out of it—a tenacious support of every abuse—a profigate multiplication of offices and placemen—national interests remorselessly sacrificed to family aggrandisement—imbecility at the helm, with the vessel among shoals and an angry night overhead—cool unconcern at the bedside of a patient writhing with internal anguish, and saying with as frigid an indifference, "I can do nothing for you," as a Union apothecary might dismiss the case of an expiring pauper—a ready postponement of every remedy suggested by common sense or political science to the whims, and the selfishness, and the heartless levity of a dominant aristocracy—absence of purpose where a strong will is imperatively demanded—and withal, an effrontery which dares to tamper with the religious sentiment of the people, if thereby oligarchical ascendancy can be preserved—this is the grievous spectacle which the Government of the empire has of late exhibited. Is it to such a state of things as this that the West Riding intends to affix its signature and sanction? To such an Administration will the first constituency of the kingdom consign a *carte blanche* of confidence? If so, farewell, for a long season, if not for ever, all hope of amelioration. But again we say, the West Riding is incapable of any such meanness.

Men of Yorkshire! The country confides in you. You will not, cannot, consent to betray it. Up at once, and quit yourselves as of yore! Rebuke the presumption of these Whigs! Put a bridle in the mouth of this oligarchy! For the

sake of your own interests, your high character your historical reputation—for the sake of peaceful, reform and political progress—for the sake of your country, in its material, moral, and religious interests—for the sake of the past—for the sake of the future—send back this juvenile Fitzwilliam to his friends, and send up to Parliament a man "every inch of him a MAN."

WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTES.

We copy the following extract from *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, as suggestive of not a few considerations of some importance:—

"An attempt has just been made at Brighton to establish a 'Working Man's Institute,' accessible to all the industrious classes of that town. The subscription is only one penny a week, and for this trifling sum the committee of management have agreed to furnish a reading-room, a library, newspapers, magazines, and occasional lectures and concerts. The plan was eagerly adopted by the very class for whose welfare it was designed, upwards of seven hundred working men immediately enrolling themselves as members of the Institute. To carry out the views of the projectors, a public meeting has been held at the Town Hall, which was crowded to overflowing, when the immense meeting was addressed by the Rev. F. W. Robertson, the talented preacher of Trinity Chapel, who produced a very powerful impression."

At the autumnal meeting of the Congregational Union, recently held at Leicester, the most interesting inquiry upon which the deliberations of the assembly turned was that which related to the vast body of the working men, and to the possibility of winning their confidence in regard to our religious principles. Putting in abeyance all merely sectarian peculiarities, the broad question as to how this class may be gained, as a class, to intelligence, virtue, and Christianity, is the most momentous one of the age. That the great work may be done who that has faith in truth, and in its adaptation to human nature, can doubt? That it ought to be done who will venture to gainsay? That singular wisdom, self-denial, patience, and perseverance, are requisite for its accomplishment, the magnitude of the result aimed at presupposes, nor can success be reasonably anticipated without them.

Two rules of procedure, it appears to us, should govern us in relation to this undertaking—the first, that religious bodies and religious teachers should convince the working men that their sympathies are with them—not that they pity them—mere compassion the class neither ask nor will receive—but that they cherish a benevolent desire to promote their real welfare, to recognise their undoubted rights, to guide them in their efforts to attain them, and to lend a helping hand to every enterprise which promises to elevate them, whether in qualifications or position. Let such a disposition be evinced by those who profess religion—evinced so systematically as to compel recognition, and the key to the working men's hearts will have been gained.

The second rule to be observed is, to approach the mind of the class indirectly. Dogmatic statements of religious truth they will be apt to reject. This is one of the cases in which the class-room and the lecture-hall will be the fittest vestibule to the chapel, and a general and genial cultivation of mind, the surest way of gaining the heart. The case, be it remembered, is not one of normal depravity, but of acquired and morbid infidelity. We have to do away with the superinduced disease, before we can present with hope of success the remedy which is to renovate all the powers of the patient.

"Working-men's Institutes," such as that described above, appear to us a promising mode of commencement. Ministers of the gospel, and members of religious societies, might hopefully busy themselves in starting such institutions. We would deprecate, indeed, the conversion of this machinery to any narrow or sectarian ends. But we verily believe, that the promotion of these organizations in a spirit of liberality and trustfulness, by religious men, would give them an influence for good which they now vainly seek to acquire. At the opening of the Brighton Institute, we observe a clergyman was present, and addressed the meeting. Let other ministers follow the example thus set them, and they will gradually gain a moral power which may, as opportunity serves, be turned to the highest account.

We rejoice to see the dawn of a brighter day for the working men. Socially and politically, middle-class religionists have been too apt to treat them as an inferior and degraded caste. We trust that the pernicious consequences of the mistake are becoming apparent, and that the source from which they flow has been discovered, if not admitted. *Genteel* Christianity has had its day, and is fast dying out—*many* Christianity will do much more both for the church and for the world. Religion has degenerated into a technical affair—when it is released from its present shell, and comes forth in its true character, as a pure spirit of universal benevolence, drawing its own sustenance from revealed truth, its power will be once again astounding. As such, it will win to itself the working men, and that once neglected class

will constitute its most efficient friends, and its warmest and most active supporters.

There is, however, another view of these "Institutes" worth consideration—and we give it our readers in the words of *Douglas Jerrold* :—

"Ignorance is always credulous. It is the victim of cunning. Every sophism ensnares it, and it becomes the dupe of the demagogue. Let the working men look back to the history of their own class, and reflect how frequently they have been misled and betrayed. Had they been instructed—had they been capable of forming right conclusions, they would have escaped innumerable evils. They are really the source of all power, and yet they are powerless, simply because they are uneducated. If they choose, they can create opinion, as certainly as they create wealth. Let them, then, not lose the glorious opportunity which has arisen. What is a penny a week compared to the benefits that penny will purchase? The franchise is not to be gained by passing the evenings at a public-house, but it is to be secured by the culture of the understanding. What a glorious spectacle would that present when the whole educated population approached the hustings to nominate its legislature."

THE CITY OF LONDON REGISTRATION.—The "Liberal" gain on the recent revision of voters is stated at 1,435 votes.

MONUMENT TO LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.—A very large meeting of the Nottinghamshire gentry, of all parties, assembled at Mansfield, on Thursday, to devise the fittest mode of honouring the memory of the late Lord George Bentinck. The Duke of Newcastle presided, and opened the proceedings with a speech of great length, and much warmth of affectionate laudation. Earl Manvers took a leading part; also Colonel Wildman, a Liberal politician, but a West Indian proprietor, and "a man who yielded to none in the depth of his personal affection and respect for Lord George." It was resolved to collect a county subscription for the purpose of erecting a lasting memorial of the deceased. A clause of the resolution, which proposed to engage that the memorial should be useful or charitable, was objected to by some gentlemen, who saw in it a "deference to the low utilitarian spirit of the age"; and in the end the choice of memorial was left wholly to a managing committee.

DANGER OF CHILDREN PLAYING WITH FIRE-ARMS.—A boy living at Great Clacton, in Essex, had been prohibited from playing with a gun; he secretly took it, loaded, from a cupboard, and concealed it in a ditch; a little while afterwards, he tried to draw it out again by the muzzle—the gun went off, the charge lodged in his side, and he died in a few hours.

It is now reported that the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and the South-Western Railway Companies, have agreed to form a connecting line from Watford to Southall, and thence into "the loop." It is also stated that they intend having a large goods-dépôt adjoining the Thames at Isleworth, and to form a tramway to it from the Smallbury Green station, a distance of rather less than half-a-mile.—*Herapath's Journal*.

The completion and opening of the Scottish Midland Junction enables goods to be conveyed without change of vehicle from London to the North of Scotland. Goods are deliverable without transhipment on the journey.

AMALGAMATION OF THE MANCHESTER "EXAMINER" AND "TIMES."—It gives us much pleasure to announce, that on Saturday next, the 4th of Nov., the *Manchester Examiner* and *Manchester Times* will be amalgamated; and that the united journal will in future appear on Tuesday and Saturday, under the title of the *Manchester Examiner and Times*.—*Manchester Times*.

A TRANCE OF FIFTEEN YEARS.—A young woman, named Ann Comer, Farrington, Devon, has remained in a decided state of unconsciousness for the past fifteen years. It is thought by many that she is in a "trance." Her mother assured the writer that for eleven years she had not partaken of the least particle of food. She is certainly in bed, has a placid smile, and, though possessing vitality, has no consciousness of the approach of any party, neither can she distinguish any object. She has been visited by some of the most eminent in the medical profession; and others, since her case has been made known, have called to witness what might be justly termed this phenomenon in nature.—*Medical Times*.

WOMAN SELF-DEGRADED.—The *Morning Post* quotes, for the astonishment of its readers, the following advertisement, in the Turin *Concordia* of the 7th instant:—"Wanted, a Nurse.—The Signora Siffanti di San Bartolomeo is in want of a young healthy wet nurse; and in order to avoid the possibility of any future loss of milk, she must be unmarried. Her services will be required for the nourishment of a small litter of five thorough-bred English spaniels; the maternal bitch having died in giving them birth. The Marchioness would stipulate, as an essential condition, that the nurse should reside in Her Excellency's house. Her salary will be 100 francs per month. She will be allowed chocolate in the morning, she will take her breakfast with the Marchioness, her dinner with the servants, and will be required to sleep with the dogs."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. Dr. Warneford, Honorary Canon of Gloucester, who has at various times munificently contributed to this and other educational institutions throughout the country, has just placed at the disposal of the Council of the Queen's College the sum of £2,000 for the establishment of a Professorship of Pastoral Theology, in connexion with the department of arts.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

MORE ABOUT OUR MILITARY LEGISLATORS.

(From the *Standard of Freedom*.)

In the House of Lords there are 186 peers who are directly holding military or naval commissions, or are by marriage or connexion as deeply involved in the military system as if they were. Nay, if we trace even these few families to their full extent of relationship, we shall scarcely find one which is not militarily connected. The whole is one intricate net-work of alliance. As Mr. Osborne justly said, the whole Government is a snug "family party." Again, out of the 659 members of the House of Commons, we have catalogued no less than 250 who are officers, or the immediate connexions of officers. There are 6 marquises who are eldest sons of peers; 7 earls who are eldest sons of peers; 63 lords who are sons of peers and Irish lords; 133 brothers, sons, and immediate relatives of peers; 56 baronets related and belonging to the aristocracy; 26 eldest sons and immediate relations of baronets; 85 landed proprietors, married to sisters, daughters, &c., of peers.

Thus you have 381 persons, or a standing majority in what is called the People's House, for the maintenance of a war establishment and official extravagance.

It is useless to advance appeals for retrenchment till the public see with their own eyes the actual character of their Government and Parliament. It is useless to complain of excessive expenditure if, having seen this, the public do not take serious and efficient means to do away with this state of things. The House of Lords is an hereditary house, and, as we have said, it is a most fatal error to have created such a house of such materials. The consequence already is, that the House of Commons, as well as the army, navy, and Church, is overflowed with aristocratic progeny. They are the fat cattle that eat up the lean cattle of this our silly Egypt. If any one asks why the people *choose* such representatives? we reply, they do *not* choose them, and they are *not* their representatives. The people of England, as a people, have no representatives—or, at best, but a mere handful. The Reform Bill, the work of the aristocracy, works for the aristocracy. The members of the Government are sons and connexions of peers. A plebeian minister is soon hunted to death, as Burke and Canning were. It is a plain fact, and there is no disguising it, that this country is in the hands of a dominant military aristocracy, and that all the fruits of its industry are fast consuming by its legions. It should never be forgotten, that so long as the aristocracy paid the taxes, which was till the reign of Charles II., and as the price of their estates, there was no debt incurred. From that time, when they threw the taxation on the people, they have revelled in wars, spent above three thousand millions in them, and cursed us with above £800,000,000 of debt. Besides £28,000,000 of interest for that war-debt, they now charge us £20,000,000 a year for army and navy. And look at that army and navy. They literally swarm with lords, and honourables, the sons of lords. The Guards and horse regiments are overrun with officers, for whom these totally useless places are created. A cavalry regiment has ordinarily about twenty-eight officers; but the fashionable and lucrative regiment of Grenadier Guards, with the Duke of Wellington at its head, has 120 officers! A regiment has generally one lieutenant-colonel: that has thirty! There are generally nine captains and lieutenants to a cavalry regiment: that has thirty-eight! Instead of half-a-dozen cornets, it has thirty-one! The Scots Fusiliers—another crack regiment, of which Prince Albert is colonel—has seventy-two officers, of whom twenty-one are lieutenant-colonels! In the cavalry regiments alone there are 131 lords, honourables, and baronets; besides an innumerable fry of the younger branches of these families. The whole immense army list seems one mass of Howards, Cavendishes, Fitzroys, Fitzclares, Fitzhardinges, Berkeleys, Bouveries, Hays, Greys, Ansons, Beauclerk, Beauchamps, Lygons, Stanhopes, Lowthers, Ponsonbys, Egertons, Foleys, Villiers; and, in fact, of every titled name in the nation. For all these the country has to pay. What it pays in the gross we have already often stated; what it pays in detail, the returns of public salaries acquaint us with. In the return of 1844 some good round sums to those admirals whose ships Mr. Cobden found rotting on the coasts of the Mediterranean, while their officers were as fast rotting their morals in laziness, and the corruptions of the corrupt population of such nests of filth and iniquity as Malta, Lisbon, &c. Vice-Admiral Owen, Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, £2,555; Rear-Admiral Mason, second in command in the Mediterranean, £1,095; Rear-Admiral Sir John Louis, Superintendent at Malta, £1,200; Vice-Admiral Sir C. Adam, Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, £2,555; Vice-Admiral Brace, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, £2,555; Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, £2,890; Vice-Admiral King, Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, £2,139; Admiral Milne, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, £2,290; Vice-Admiral Parker, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, £2,555; Admiral Stopford, Governor of Greenwich Hospital, £2,609; Rear-Admiral Thomas, Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, £2,190.

In the army, we find the pay of a colonel of cavalry put down at £900, of a colonel of foot at £800. But then there comes the emoluments, of which one item is that of clothing the regiments; and we may arrive at some idea of the peculation on the nation allowed by Government to these nobles

and gentlemen from the fact that while the pay is as above, the pay and emoluments amount to from £1,335 to £3,379! Besides this, many of these red or blue-coated pets of this sensible nation hold half a dozen equally useful or useless offices. Lord Wellington's we have given: they are £8,916, his pay and emoluments as Colonel of 1st Foot Guards alone being £3,379! Lord Aylmer, pay, pension, and emoluments, £2,385; Lieutenant-General Arbuthnot, ditto, £2,140; Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Blakeney, ditto, £4,060; General Viscount Beresford, ditto, £3,982; Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bouvier, ditto, £5,570; Major-General Berkeley, ditto, £3,005; General Viscount Combermere, ditto, £4,116; General Earl Cathcart, ditto, £4,204; General Sir Colin Campbell, and Governor of Ceylon, £9,436. In General Berkeley's case at Jamaica, there is an extra allowance on account of expenses of living of £1,857, being above £700 more than his whole pay. General Gordon, £3,170; General Lord Hill, £4,284, one colonelcy not being returned, which would make the amount at least £6,000; General Lord Keane, pay, pension, and emoluments, £3,540; General Lord Lynedoch, ditto, £3,985; General Sir George Murray, £4,863, including Mastership of Ordnance; Lieutenant-General Sir John Macdonald, simply as Colonel of 67th Foot and Adjutant-General, £3,032; Sir James M'Gregor, as Director-General of Medical Department, £2,173; Major-General Napier, £5,700, including Governorship of the Cape; Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, £3,508; Lieutenant-General Lord Somerset Fitzroy, including Military Secretaryship to Commander-in-Chief, £3,735; Major-General Lord Saltoun, £3,883; Lieutenant-General Marquis of Tweeddale, £3,614; Lieutenant-General Woodfall, £4,686; Lieutenant-General Earl of Westmoreland, including Envoyship at Berlin, £5,963.

These—in which some of the men are now changed, but not the emoluments—are a few samples exhibiting the profitable trade of war amongst the aristocracy of this country.

THE MISTAKE OF THE IRISH PATRIOTS.

(From the *Spectator*.)

To us, the speeches of the three convicted prisoners at Clonmel, on Monday, tell of the most grievous loss which Ireland sustains—the loss of that heart and intellect which her best children devote to her, but by a fatal perversity waste upon impracticable and mischievous adventures. It is impossible to withhold sympathy from the fortitude displayed by the three convicts; yet, through the same perversity, that heroic virtue becomes a misleading light—a star fallen from heaven, and condemned to be an *ignis fatuus* wandering among bogs and pitfalls and shining but to lure the stupid countryman. They all met their adversity bravely; and if the assurance that the penalty will not be pushed to the extremity lent a bolder confidence to their mien, we are willing to believe that they would have marched to the scaffold with the same hardihood. Stint not the tribute to fortitude in adversity.

They all found support in the faith that whatever their doom might be, their countrymen would hold them in honour. "The history of Ireland," said Meagher, "justifies this crime and explains it;" "judged by that history, the treason of which I stand convicted loses all guilt, has been sanctified as a duty, and will be ennobled as a sacrifice." This is true. The verdict and the sentence will lose their force and be rendered vain by the depraved conscience of Ireland; as wholesome food or healthful medicaments become poison to the virulently diseased. The Irish political convict always has his choice of two tribunals, that are ever in opposition—the court of law and Celtic opinion. But there is a third tribunal before which he will be tried—and would that he could become conscious enough of his true position to plead before that tribunal!—we mean the opinion of regenerate Ireland, awakened from her delirium of perverted sense, and looking back upon the deeds of her children. We long to see the Irishman that can be, not acquitted of grace, but pronounced blameless and palm-worthy before that tribunal. Blessed will be the day when the indigenous patriot can appeal not to Ireland as she is, but to Ireland as she will be. The three prisoners of Clonmel will be tried before that tribunal on the indictment of their own last vindictory speeches: let us see how the case will stand.

M'Manus avows that he has "taken part in the struggle for his country's independence," and he disavows all taint of the baser feeling of animosity towards Englishmen: "it is not for having loved England less, but for having loved Ireland more, that I now stand before you."

O'Donohoe, in a short speech that may be accounted a masterpiece for combining high sentiment with a very close argument, fulness of meaning with modesty of language, simplicity with force, stands upon his known opinions as a Repealer; and while disclaiming all knowledge of Smith O'Brien's treasonable intentions, solemnly declares his own opinions to have been tolerant, sincere, and consistent.

Meagher, in a more dramatic strain, avows that what is his crime by the law of England, is virtue by the popular law of Ireland; and he is upheld by the beatific vision of his country redeemed. "I do not," he said, "despair of my poor old country. I do not despair of her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country I can do no more than bid her hope. To lift up this isle—to make her a benefactor to humanity, instead of what she is, the meanest beggar in the world—to restore her ancient constitution and her native powers—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime."

No; his crime has not been that ambition, but

the not having taken the proper means to secure success for it—the neglecting the real duties of the patriot. That duty is not the braving of death: the mercenary private soldier will do as much for few pence daily. The officer, who fairly takes so large a share of the glory in the field, does not win it simply by sharing the danger, but by greater spontaneous labour: the honours of the field are earned by the toil of the closet. Still harder is the labour of the patriot, whose exhibition on the theatre of action is prepared by long drudgery in the study of his part. That is the unseen and unapplauded part of the patriot's business which the Irish patriots neglect. They are content with aspirations, and lazily beg the question both of expediency and of means. The defence which Mr. Butt had made for the three sentenced on Monday was not the one which is needed to balance their account with their unfortunate country. Before engaging in insane, perilous, and mischievous adventures for "the independence of his country," M'Manus ought to have placed himself in a position to show that her "independence" was manifestly the cure for her miseries; that the resources of England had been candidly invoked in her behalf and exhausted; that he had formed a distinct conception of the method by which her independence was to be achieved; and that the persons with whom he associated had agreed in those specific measures: he should show that, if they thought it necessary to brave the power of England, not out of hatred to her but out of love for Ireland—a distinction quite possible—they had devised such plans and collected such resources as gave them probable chance of success, so that they should not risk bloodshed, nor the estrangement of England, nor the measures needful to suppress rebellion, all for nothing.

How is it that O'Donohoe, whose opinions have always been tolerant, sincere, and consistent, should have found himself involved in the plans of men whose language had been so intolerant, equivocal, and inconsistent, as that of the Confederates and Repealers, and yet should have taken so little pains to scrutinize the plans of those men, that he positively did not know that intent of their chief which was matter of notoriety here in London?

What has Meagher done for the "peace" of Ireland, "her liberty, her glory"? These were his objects—what were the plans which he was bound to mature before risking the failure of such high and momentous aims? What was the "ancient constitution" which he desired to restore; and if any, what did it do for Ireland when it existed? What are "the native powers" of "the meanest beggar in the world"? We quite agree with him, that every Irishman should do his utmost to restore, or at all events to develop, "the native powers" of his country; but in revolution we cannot take the will for the deed. Before rushing into action, he was bound to make himself master of the facts—to know the actual state of Ireland, the real causes of her misery: he was bound to form a distinct and definite scheme of her regeneration, bound to form a distinct and definite conception of the method by which he was to attain that regeneration—a distinct and definite conception of that method, step by step, so that he should know, with perfect distinctness, what was to be the first step; what, under such and such probable circumstances, the second; what the third, and so on: if the whole path to the end was not perfectly laid down, at least the earlier stages, and the position that each stage was to establish, should have been known as distinctly as a general knows the route marked out for his army. Now, we venture to say that the troublesome, laborious, and unapplauded drudgery, had been wholly neglected by the patriot who meant to achieve the "peace" of his country but only visited her with paltry rebellion—who meant to achieve "her liberty and her glory," but leaves her "the meanest beggar in the world"—who was prepared to devote himself to her heart and intellect, but places himself in such position that he can do no more than "bid her hope." If he had perfected plans for achieving his own objects, he could not have been implicated in that silly conspiracy which was to seek the emancipation of Ireland through Mrs. McCormick's cabbage-garden.

We tell these men, on their own showing, that they have grievously failed in their duty to their country. The greater her need, the greater their shortcoming. With motives and objects such as they describe, they had taken no pains to achieve the self-imposed adventure: with generous heart and energetic intellect, they repeat the example of fools; they invoke the confidence of their country, and lead her trusted servants into gaol; they arouse her from the inertness of supine pauperism only for a convulsive paroxysm of fruitless rebellion; from the felon's dock they mock her despair by bidding her hope. They perpetuate the great, perennial, fatal example, of heart and head exerted only to aggravate the miseries of the country, because Irishmen will not take sufficient pains. That, we repeat, is their true crime—they will not take the pains incumbent on Irishmen for the real service of Ireland. It is *laziness*, in one form or other, that draws down the doom of the country. It seizes with its "nightmare life-in-death" even her rebels and patriots. Had the three prisoners taken the pains to master the realities of Ireland's condition, and a distinct conception even of their own projects, they would have incurred no sentence to be commuted into banishment, and would still be working for the good of their country with all that warmth and courage which they have displayed in vain.

There are now twenty-nine episcopal bishoprics in the United States, 1,483 presbyters and deacons, and 2,000,000 of persons connected with the Church.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The prominent topic in the Paris journals is the approaching election of President. General Cavaignac's position does not seem materially improved by his recent political tactics; but his personal characteristics heighten the regard of his friends and disarm some of his enemies. The favourite candidate, however, is still Louis Napoleon, both in Paris and the provinces. His late failure in the tribune seems to have influenced his position but little. He preserves a discreet unobtrusiveness, but does not omit the favourable moves which his advisers prompt. A report having been circulated that an *émeute* was about to take place in his name, he sent a memorandum to the public papers to this effect:

Well-informed persons having assured M. Louis Napoleon Buonaparte that certain persons were labouring secretly to prepare an *émeute* in his name, with the evident purpose of compromising him in the eyes of sincere Republicans and the friends of order, M. Louis Napoleon has decided to inform M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, of the reports, and indignantly rejects all participation and proceedings so completely contrary to his political opinions, and so entirely at variance with the conduct he has pursued since the 24th February.

Marshal Bugeaud has announced himself as a candidate for the Presidency.

On Wednesday, in the course of some interpellations and explanations on the subject of a Socialist banquet at Passy, M. Dufaure, the Minister of the Interior, expressed regret that the note addressed to him by M. Louis Napoleon had been published in the papers: no such *émeute* as Louis Napoleon denounced had been contemplated. M. Pierre Buonaparte replied, and uttered something which called from M. Clement Thomas a violent attack on the Buonaparte family: he declared that M. Louis Napoleon was no candidate for the Presidency, but for the imperial dignity. M. Pierre rushed to the foot of the tribune, and challenged the speaker before all the Assembly. The Assembly became excessively confused; speakers were called to order by name; and calm was not restored till the most excited members had left the hall, in dudgeon. The President suspended the sitting, and himself left the hall; and challenges were afterwards formally exchanged, in the Salle des Pas Perdus, between M. Thomas and M. Pierre Buonaparte.

In the French National Assembly, on Thursday, M. Louis Napoleon Buonaparte alluded to the incidents of the preceding day, in a speech of self-vindication.

He regretted that the Assembly should find itself so often occupied by personal matters, to the exclusion of grave national questions. But of what was he accused? Of accepting a candidature which he had not sought! Well, he did accept it—as a privilege and an honour; he accepted it because three successive elections, and the unanimous decree of the Assembly against the proscription culminated at his family, authorized him to believe that France regarded the name he bore as having a power to reconsolidate society, now shaken almost to its foundation. He was reproached with his silence—with his defects as an orator. It is granted but to a few to bring to that place the words of eloquence as the interpreters of just and sound ideas. But are words the only way to serve one's country? No: acts. The country wants a Government firm, intelligent, and wise—one that will heal rather than avenge the evils of society—one that will frankly put itself at the head of "ideas." In future, he should meet calumnious provocatives with silence.

The discussion on the proposal to fix the election of the President of the Republic for the 10th of December was then discussed. The decree proposed by the Committee on the subject embodied the enactment, that until the constitution of the Council of State, its powers shall be exercised by a committee of thirty members, elected by the bureaux of the Assembly. M. Molé appeared for the first time in the tribune, and opposed the decree, as proposing only to replace one indefinite power by another: he wished to postpone the election of the President until the constitution should be completed. General Cavaignac would not make a Cabinet question of the election, but he declared himself in favour of the *immediate* election of the President; and he felt it his duty to say, that if the election were delayed beyond the time mentioned in the decree, the very safety of the Republic itself would be compromised. Ultimately, the decree was carried, by 587 to 232; a result which excited general surprise.

A deputation of the Republicans de la Veille, composed of delegates of the clubs and members of the old democratic party, had an interview with Prince Louis Napoleon on Wednesday. The delegates put several questions to him as to his opinions. Prince Louis replied that he was frankly, and without any *arrière pensée*, devoted to the Republic, and that he thought the country ought to make some social reforms; but he declined entering into any details as to the policy which he should carry out in the event of his being elected President of the Republic. He added, that having been for a long time absent from the country, he required to study both the men and the measures which it would be right to adopt; but that, at the same time, he could declare that he would never form an alliance with M. Thiers, because it was M. Thiers who had brought him into the net which was spread for him at Boulogne. The delegates complained that he was too intimate with M. Berryer; but he said that his only intimacy with that gentleman was from the fact of his having defended him on his trial. The delegates retired after these explanations; but they do not appear to have been greatly satisfied, as the Democratic party and Socialists have resolved on supporting M. Ledru Rollin as their candidate.

On this subject the correspondent of the *Spectator* writes as follows:

A few words of explanation upon our electoral proceedings may not be out of place. You know that we vote by ballot; that the vote is universal and direct. For the election of Members, absolute majority only is required; but for the election of the President, there are special rules. The President, to be elected directly and at once by popular suffrage, requires more than half the number of given votes, and not less than two millions. If no candidate has fulfilled these conditions, then the Assembly itself is called to make a kind of second election, and to choose by ballot a President from a list of the first five candidates heading the poll. The meaning of that disposition is obvious. There might be twenty candidates, and the first on the list might represent little more than the twentieth of the given votes. But with half the whole number, and only one more, he is supposed to represent a majority. Let us take, for instance, the name of Buonaparte, as it is most likely to come out first. Suppose there are four millions of voters: Buonaparte must have not only the majority over his competitors, but also more than two millions of votes. If he has but 1,900,000, then the Assembly will have to choose between him and the four other candidates at the head of the poll. But, as you may believe, that right of the Assembly will in most cases prove merely nominal. Suppose a candidate with fifteen or eighteen hundred thousand votes, and another, the second, with eight hundred thousand or one million, do you think that the House would be justified in putting the second over the first? It would be a signal for civil war. The rejected candidate would say, as Napoleon (the First) said once to his pseudo Houses, "Don't you know, and must I remind you, that I have been elected by ten times more voters than the whole of you, and that I am the true representative of the people?" But the general belief is, that no difficulty of that kind will occur this time, and that Buonaparte will have a very large majority.

The National Assembly adopted on Saturday evening the project of decree relative to the election of the President of the Republic.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes the following letter, addressed to it by M. de Lamartine, dated St. Point (near Maçon), the 26th:

Sir,—I read in the *Débats* an article borrowed from the *Courrier de la Gironde*, and beg permission to correct it. I made the following answer to a correspondent at Bordeaux:—"I do not put myself forward as a candidate for the Presidency. I pray to God and my friends to keep from me a burthen so much beyond my strength. But, if the country should think proper to appoint me to this magistracy, I do not think I have any more right to refuse it, than I thought myself warranted on February 24 to refuse the designation of the people, and leave Paris without a government. I do not believe that I am in any degree threatened with such a danger; and I only correct the *Courrier de la Gironde*, in order to avoid all misunderstanding. To solicit the Presidency would be ridiculous; to desire it would be rash; to refuse it would be wanting to the Republic and the country. I am devoid of this ambition, but incapable of such an act of cowardice.

LAMARTINE.
The *Presse* continues its attacks on General Cavaignac, and announces that it will support the election of Prince Louis Napoleon by all means in its power.

RESIGNATION OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.—M. Goudchaux, the Minister of Finance, has resigned, in consequence of the adverse vote come to in the Assembly on Tuesday week, when the Assembly negatived a conciliatory motion to refuse inquiry into the accounts of the Provisional Government. Immediately after the discussion in the Assembly, a council of Ministers was held, at which, besides the members of the Cabinet, M. A. Marrast and other friends of the Government were present. Every effort was made to prevent M. Goudchaux from resigning, but he persisted in his determination. It was then resolved that M. Trouvé Chauvel, the present Prefect of the Seine, should be appointed Minister of Finances. M. Trouvé Chauvel was formerly a banker at Mons, and has the character of being an able man. M. Recurt, the late Minister of Public Works, is to be Prefect of the Seine.

Instructions have been issued throughout France to stop all vagabonds and persons without means of living on their way to Paris. None are allowed to proceed, except such as can prove that they have a fair prospect of remunerative employment.

The female insurgents of June, confined in the prison of St. Lazare, had addressed the following letter to General Cavaignac:

We have now been detained during three months, although innocent of all the calumnies directed against us. Captives, as if we had been taken with arms in hands; prisoners of war, like the male insurgents, we expect to share their fate. Deprived of all liberty, and not even allowed to communicate with our friends, we suppose that we have been sentenced to transportation, or that the documents concerning us have been mislaid. If we have been condemned, why not transport us; if our sentence has not yet been pronounced, why are we not tried by court-martial, and thus afforded an opportunity of confounding our cowardly columnists? We rely on your justice. Health and fraternity.

Another convoy of 823 emigrants left Paris on Thursday for Algeria.

Letters from Caen announce that M. Guizot will be returned as representative for the department of Calvados, which will take place on the 19th of Nov. The *Assemblée Nationale* says, that on his election, of which no doubt is expressed, he will present himself in the Assembly.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial forces have been gathering from all quarters around the Imperial city. Prince Windischgrätz arrived in the neighbourhood of Vienna on the 21st ult. He had occupied the island of Loban and closed all approaches to the city. It is stated that the conditions laid down by Windischgrätz for a peaceful agreement with the city are,—The complete disarmament of those who have taken arms since the 6th of October, the dispersion of the *Acade-*

mical Legion, the closing of the University, and the extradition of Count Latour's murderers. It is said that Windischgrätz had notified to the Viennese, that if they did not surrender by the evening of the 25th, he would bombard the city on the next day. The Viennese replied, that if he carried his threat into execution, they would immediately hang the two Imperial Generals who were in their own hands.

The Hungarians had retired within their own frontier, and refused to march again in aid of Vienna. In the House of Representatives at Pesth, on the 14th September, Kossuth announced the withdrawal of his army, and professed to state the cause. He expressed his gratitude for the sentiments expressed by the citizens of Vienna, but regretted at the same time that no official declaration came from that quarter. As an advance would under such circumstances have been an invasion, he withdrew his army, and he should look only to defending his fatherland. A letter from Breslau of the 21st ult., announce that the Hungarians have retreated from before Vienna in consequence of the entrance of Count Nugent into Southern Hungary at the head of 40,000 men.

On the other side, the Emperor, on the 16th September, fulminated a manifesto against Vienna, as the theatre of the most wild and degraded passions. He declares that the governing insurgents there had retained their power by an act of horror having but one parallel in history, by unholy terrorism, and by the wildest intoxication of those they rule. Further tolerance of such things would bring the monarchy to ruin, and establish unbounded despotism; and therefore, though with a bleeding heart, the Emperor would oppose shameless rebellion in his residential city, and wherever else he should find it, by force of arms, until he had quelled it, and handed over the murderers of his faithful servants Lambreg and Latour, to avenging justice. He appoints Prince Windischgrätz to the chief command of all the troops in the whole of his dominions, except those under Radetzky in Italy; and he gives the Prince full power to do all things "according to his judgment within the shortest time." After conquering a peace, it will be the task of his Ministers, in unison with the Constituent Diet, to concert regulations which, without infringing liberty, will secure the authority of the laws. The proclamation is dated from Olmütz, and is countersigned by Wessenberg. A second proclamation had been issued by the Emperor, dated Olmütz, October 19. This decree takes a distinctly constitutional ground; it pledges the Imperial word that the rights and privileges already granted, "even though miscreants have abused them," shall remain in force to their full extent.

By advices from Vienna to the 24th ult., we learn that Prince Windischgrätz had established his headquarters at Schönbrunn. The insurgents had made two sorties, but had been repulsed. The Imperialists had succeeded in forcing the passage of the Danube, and it was believed that the city could not long resist.

On the 21st, the Prince issued a proclamation, giving the city forty-eight hours to surrender. In the sitting of the Diet on the afternoon of the 22nd ult., a resolution was passed which declared the proclamation of a state of siege and of martial law threatened by Prince Windischgrätz as illegal. In reply to the protest of the Diet, Prince Windischgrätz stated,—"My full powers do not extend to a negotiation with the Diet, which I recognise only as a constituent assembly. The Minister Kraus is not free, but is to be considered as a prisoner. The only legal authority which I recognise in Vienna is the Municipal Council, and that is subordinate to me. I give the town twenty-four hours for coming to a deliberation."

The two Imperial Commissioners, MM. Welcker and Mosle, notified on the 21st ult. from Krems, that they were on their way to the Emperor, and that they hoped to return from him very soon as messengers of peace and reconciliation. They urgently entreated all parties, functionaries and individuals, to abstain from all hostilities till their return.

On the 20th ult. the Municipal Council of Vienna sent an address to the Archduke John, Administrator of Germany, imploring him to restore, by his authority, liberty and peace to Austria and to Vienna.

On the same day, in the sitting of the Diet, a manifesto to the people of Austria was read. The Diet in that document explains and justifies its conduct, and shows why it had acknowledged the necessity of the inhabitants of Vienna having put the place into a state of defence. It proceeds to show how the interests and welfare of the whole of Austria are involved in those of Vienna. The Diet protests, as it had already repeatedly done, that it considers it a sacred duty equally to oppose anarchy and reaction. But in order to effect that object, Vienna must be saved, and preserved in its full power and liberty. The Diet finally calls upon the people to have confidence in it, and to assist endangered Vienna with all their moral force, and to entreat the Emperor to procure peace to Vienna and to the monarchy, by the formation of a new popular Ministry, by withdrawing the troops from Lower Austria, and by ordering the military to take the oath on the free institutions of the people.

ITALY.

The report of an insurrection in Milan turns out to be a fabrication.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies at Turin have resolved by a great majority that the armistice existing between the Piedmontese and Austrians should be extended.

The Chamber met on the 20th instant, under the

Presidency of Abbé Gioberti, when the Minister for Foreign Affairs, having ascended the tribune, announced to the Assembly that the country was in an excellent condition to recommence the war, but that by postponing it for some time longer its situation would improve still more. "The Diet of Frankfurt, which had at first ill treated us, now gives us proofs of sympathy. Germany is interested in Italy becoming free and powerful. England is also interested in the welfare of Italy. As to France, we owe her gratitude; if she did not march an army to our assistance, we are nevertheless indebted to her for her permitting Radetzky to cross the Ticino. The Ministry will commence hostilities when it deems the moment favourable, and then it will apply to Parliament for the necessary resources." In reply to questions with respect to the Anglo-Gallican mediation, M. Penelli, Minister of the Interior, replied,—"It is of importance that the country should know that if we accepted the mediation, it was not merely to gain time. We accepted the mediation sincerely and frankly, because we believed in its utility. If it does not produce the result we expected, it will at least have afforded us time to reorganize our forces." The Assembly afterwards adjourned. The discussion in the Chamber of Deputies of Sardinia on the mediation offered by Great Britain and France terminated at two o'clock on the 22nd. An amendment of M. Brofferio, who had opposed the mediation, and maintained that Italy should in preference look up to the triumph of German democracy for her emancipation, was rejected by 122 to 18, and the Assembly afterwards granted the Cabinet a vote of confidence by 77 to 58.

It is stated that Brussels had been chosen by the mediating powers, and accepted by Austria and Sardinia, for the meeting of the approaching Congress on the affairs of Italy.

Three Hungarian deputies, despatched to Milan for the purpose of inducing the Hungarian regiments in that city to return home, were arrested by Radetzky, and held in durance, notwithstanding a request of the Hungarian officers that they might be released. The event has produced great excitement.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 25th ultimo publishes two despatches of M. Bastide, Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, which were communicated to the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the 21st, by the President of the Council. In these despatches, M. Bastide enters into an engagement, in the name of France, to aid in the establishment of the independence of Italy, even by arms, if the negotiations should fail. The following phrase appears in a despatch, dated August 4th:—"At the news of the reverses of the Italian army, so nobly sustained, we felt regret that such a noble national susceptibility on your part should have prevented you from calling upon us sooner."

On the 24th the Minister of War presented to the Chamber of Deputies a bill to authorize him to levy 13,000 recruits of the class of 1849. The measure, being urgent, was immediately discussed and voted by the Assembly.

Advices from Genoa of the 25th ult. say that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has formed a new Ministry as follows:—Montanelli, President of the Council and Foreign Affairs; Guerrazzi, Interior; Mazzoni, Justice; Zonelli, Public Instruction. The programme of the Ministry is altogether democratic, the first condition accepted by the Grand Duke being the convocation of an Italian Constituent Assembly.

SICILY.

Accounts from Naples state, that the Sicilian affairs have been settled by the mediation of England and France; Sicily to remain a part of the Neapolitan dominions, but to have secured to it a separate Government and the Constitution of 1812.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne of the 25th instant announce that a movement of the peasants in the neighbourhood of Friburg had taken place against the Government of that canton, but it had been suppressed by troops sent from Berne. The Government of Friburg had caused the Bishop Marilley, of that city, to be arrested and conveyed to Lausanne, in consequence of his having encouraged the movement of the peasants.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople of the 12th October (in the *Augsburg Gazette* of the 25th), announce another disaster by fire. Almost the whole of Pera lies in ashes! No details are given of this dreadful conflagration.

THE DANUBIAN PROVINCES.

A letter from Bucharest, in the *Allgemeine Oesterreichische Zeitung* of the 19th, says that 23,000 Turks were in the occupation of that city, and that all business was at a stand. It was feared that the Turks would be followed by a force of 40,000 Russians, and that a collision would ensue between them at Balde, as their mutual hatred is inextinguishable.

The *Reforme* publishes the following summary of the intelligence it had received from Jassy, Bucharest, and Cronstadt:—"In Moldavia, the Russian agents, assisted by Prince Sturdza, considered themselves entitled as Cossacks to respect nothing, and they even violate the law of nations and the privileges of foreign flags. The Austrian Consul, wishing to secure his fellow-subjects against the effects of Russian occupation, presented a note to the reigning Prince, who insolently replied to him, that Moldavia could at present do without an Austrian Consul. M. Eisenbach, on receiving that reply, immediately struck his flag, and forwarded a report on the subject to Vienna. A portion of the army of General Lieders has already crossed the Wallachian frontier, but the

Turks will not allow him to advance to Bucharest. It is to be remarked that several Russian officers declared that the 40,000 men of General Lieders were not intended to occupy the principalities, but to march upon Vienna."

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

According to the *Cologne Gazette*, the war party in Copenhagen is highly dissatisfied at the dissolution of the Schleswig-Holstein "Immediate Commission," and is clamouring for an immediate advance into Schleswig.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEFAT OF THE DUTCH BOARS.

Her Majesty's ship "Rosamond" has brought news from the Cape to the 9th of September.

Sir Harry Smith crossed the Orange river on the 26th of August, with a sufficient force (the numbers are not given) to attack Pretorius; and the latter retired with some strategic rapidity and skill to a strong position at Boem Plaats, on the Kroon Elleboog river. The road to his front was by a pass through a succession of low hills. An official description of the fight follows:—

"On a reconnoitering party, accompanied by his Excellency, approaching the first ridge, the rebels suddenly sprung up, and opened a heavy fire upon them. The left of their position was, however, quickly carried by the Rifle Brigade, Forty-fifth, and Ninety-first regiments; the artillery (six pounders) opening at the same time a very effective fire. The rebels' right, having been considerably thrown forward, was gallantly attacked by the Cape Mounted Rifles, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel-Buller, and driven back towards the pass, in the direction of which the enemy were now at every point hurrying, pursued from ridge to ridge of the low hills by her Majesty's troops, and suffering great loss as they retired from the guns which opened upon them wherever they could be brought to bear. It was afterwards found that twelve men had been killed by one well-directed round shot. On reaching the summit of the pass, the enemy made a bold though fruitless effort to maintain their position; but, by a combined attack of the Cape Mounted Rifles, with a body of the Griqua Auxiliaries, they were at length driven from this their last position: on abandoning which, they fled in the utmost disorder and in all directions, over the plain beyond, leaving behind them many horses and various articles of dress.

"His Excellency continued the pursuit for several miles, and until it was dark; but, it being evident that the rebels were completely broken, he halted for the night at Calver Fontein. In the hope of overtaking and capturing the train of waggons, he marched next morning, the 31st, at two o'clock, for Bethany, which he reached early in the day; and then ascertained that the enemy's camp no longer existed, they having fled, with their waggons, in all directions. On the march, evidence was everywhere afforded of the precipitate retreat of the rebels; a number of horses, &c., having been left on the road; forty-nine of the enemy were counted dead upon the field. Their wounded may be considered upwards of 150."

On the Government side, seven officers were wounded, and forty-seven men killed or wounded. It is also stated that Sir Harry Smith himself was wounded in the knee; but the official accounts do not mention this.

Sir Harry Smith had issued a proclamation before the action, in the Napier style. After recapitulating the past, and characterising the advantage which had been taken of his toleration by Pretorius, Sir Harry proceeded:—

Choose, therefore, war or peace. The one I will vigorously prosecute; the other I will secure for the benefit of good men and God's church; and I will establish such military posts as shall not be subject to insult in future.

Pretorius is an outlaw, a proscribed man; and I will never communicate with him; the proclamation offering £2,000 for his apprehension remains in full force.

Some of you rebels, I know, have large sums of money in the colony: beware, if you fire a shot, lest I seize them to assist in defraying the expenses of this outbreak, which you have so treacherously and traitorously brought about, and in reimbursing, where possible, the good men for the losses they have suffered by your invasion, your threats, and your robberies.

The native chiefs are under the sovereignty of her Majesty, and can make no treaty that is binding till ratified by her Majesty's representative. Any treaties, therefore, that they may have been forced into by the rebels, are null and void.

As I advance, whatever armed party awaits me I shall regard as having fired the first shot, and the blood be on their heads: thus murder and rebellion become united.

So soon as I reach Winberg, I will hear what Myneher Potgeiter and all peaceable men and loyal subjects have to represent to me for the general benefit.

INDIA.

The overland Indian mail has brought accounts from Calcutta to the 8th, and Bombay to the 15th, September. The news is very scanty. An overwhelming British force was under the walls of Moultan, on the 29th of August; but the attack was still delayed till the arrival of the siege-artillery, probably about the 4th September.

The disturbances in the Hazareh country continue: Captain Abbott is reported to have been attacked by a force under Chuttur Singh, and forced to throw himself into the fortress of Attok. He is said to have received clear proofs of Goolab Singh's complicity with the Dewan of Moultan.

WEST INDIES.

The West Indian mail-steamer "Trent" arrived at Southampton on Wednesday, with advices from Jamaica to the 22nd September. The most interest-

ing news is that of the convalescence of Sir Charles Grey; who was so far recovered that he would return from his country residence to Spanish Town on the 27th. An angry contest was proceeding about the voting of public service money, and the £50,000 of Receiver-General's notes.

In the House of Assembly, on the 19th September, a bill to authorize the issue was brought up for a second reading; and was thrown out by the casting vote of the Speaker. On the following day, the House adjourned till the 24th October.

The Combined Court of Demerara was still, on the 19th September, adjourned *sine die*.

The negroes of Tobago, on the 20th September, were returning to work at reduced wages.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE NEW RULER OF EGYPT.—Ibrahim Pacha, now virtually Viceroy of Egypt, continues to suffer from illness. His medical attendants have a great deal of trouble with him; whenever he feels at all better, their entreaties are of no avail in keeping him from committing excesses. His Highness devotes his attention solely to retrenching the salaries of the Government officers and reducing the expenses of the country—all for his own private benefit. From his intolerance of advice no one ventures to give to Ibrahim Pacha an opinion.

GENERAL LAMORICIERE is indeed a brave general; he even goes too far in his bravery, which savours a little of imprudence. But, as a statesman, he is without experience, and as uncontrolled as a mere child. If anything displeases him, he complains of it aloud in the midst of a sitting of the National Assembly; he pouts, shrugs his shoulders, and threatens to resign.—*Correspondent of the Economist.*

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN BRAZIL.—Some remarkable articles have recently appeared in the Brazil papers on slavery. They realize in some degree the hopes that were so confidently expressed by the free-trade leaders in advocating the admission of foreign sugar, regardless of its mode of cultivation and manufacture; and they beget expectations that right-of-search treaties will not be so indispensable to the destruction of this horrid traffic as it has been the custom to believe. For in them we have indications that already there is a party in that empire which recognises the wickedness, which sees the evils, which fears the consequences, and which, consequently, advocates the extinction of slavery therein, and the abolition of the slave-trade. This is exactly what Mr. Cobden and his friends predicted would be the result of free-trade with Brazil. A party is formed which avows its object to be what we, having no right of interference, failed to achieve. This party is heard; it denounces, in language strong enough to excite Exeter-hall, the crime—the guilt of the slave-trade; it argues against its pecuniary profit to the empire; it shows how by this agency the internal state of Brazil is in constant jeopardy; it points out how the profit of cultivation is swallowed up by that mortality of labour which has to be continually replaced by fresh importations of slaves, and thus how the planters, natives of the soil, are but tributaries to the slave-dealers, who are generally foreigners; it proves how the health, the wealth, the safety, the very existence of the empire, are interested in its emancipation from this, the greatest of human crimes. This is a great and happy, as it is a natural, change in Brazilian public opinion. The party thus formed may be as yet small in number; but it is from such beginnings, covered and fortified with truth, that all great moral and political triumphs proceed. And if its appeal to the prosperity of Pernambuco be based on truth; if it really be the fact that since 1830 no slaves have been imported into that province; and yet that since that year it has gone on more rapidly advancing in wealth, in happiness, and in morality, the case presented to the other provinces of the empire is very strong, more especially to that of Bahia—for in Bahia the dangers of slavery are very great indeed.

MURDER NEAR HALSTEAD.—On the 18th a corpse was found near a hedge in the vicinity of Halstead, not far from Seven Oaks: it was that of a female about forty years of age; life appeared to have been extinct not more than twenty-four hours. The head, face, neck, and shoulders were a mass of wounds and bruises; on the ground were several pools of blood, and the condition of the spot showed that the poor woman had struggled strongly for life. She appeared to have been slaughtered by blows from flints and kicks from nailed boots. The object of the crime seems to have been plunder only; the woman's pockets had been rifled. She is supposed to have been on her return from hop-picking, her fingers being stained as if from that employment; but the body was not recognised by the people of the neighbourhood, nor could suspicion be fixed on any one as her assassin. A coroner's jury met on Monday, but the inquiry was adjourned, and resumed on Friday. Two respectable men named Chapman, living at Southborough, said they had reason to believe that the unfortunate woman was their sister. She married a man named Freeman, and some years since they kept a public-house at Dover. They, however, frequently quarrelled, and they separated, when she wandered about the country getting a living as best she could. Freeman had been a contractor on the South-eastern Railway, but lately he had not been seen in that part of the country. The coroner decided on again adjourning the investigation, in order that inquiries might be made about Freeman, as also to collect further evidence.

A letter from Schwerin states that the Duchess of Orleans is going to reside at Dargan, in consequence of the excited state of Eisenach and its vicinity.

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS IN LONDON.

London has been honoured in the past week by the visit of some hundreds of the Parisian National Guard, of all arms, in full uniform. Upwards of a thousand of these military citizens came over by special trains and packets on early days in the week, and have been prominent in the throng of metropolitan passengers. Some four hundred visited Westminster Abbey in a body; and fortunately arriving while the Canon Residentiary was present, they were by his orders admitted 'gratis' to a sight of every part of the building. The military barracks were of course visited, and eagerly viewed; and it is said that the complimentary Nationals expressed "admiration and pleasure at the excellent arrangements of each." The theatres were crowded by masses of the Guards; and pleasant fraternization was set on foot by the performance alternately of French and English national music. There was universal shaking of hands in places of public resort, and on the part of the French the warmest expression of pleasure at the 'surprising' frankness and cordiality of their reception here.

On Wednesday, a numerous deputation from the body waited on the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion-house; the French Ambassador, by letter, bespeaking an audience for his countrymen. The Chief Magistrate and several of the Aldermen appeared in state robes, and conducted the deputation from the chief entrance of the Mansion-house to the Egyptian-hall, where the Lady Mayoress and a number of visitors had assembled. The Commandant of the Guards made a speech, and the Lord Mayor a reply, both of which are reported.

The Commandant stated, that many of the members of the Parisian National Guard had accepted the invitation of the National Guard at Calais to visit them; and it having been suggested to them that as they were so near London, they could do nothing better than pay a visit to their excellent English friends in that capital, they had determined to adopt the agreeable advice of their fellow-countrymen. They felt that they could not visit the shores of England without paying their respects to the Lord Mayor of London, especially as they had met with the kindest reception from all ranks of the people in every part of this hospitable country. It was the ardent wish of the National Guard of Paris that the good understanding and the kind feeling which prevailed between the two countries should meet with no interruption; and the members of the body whom he represented would, he assured the Lord Mayor, ever bear in remembrance the great cordiality with which they had been received, and which was calculated to give an additional impulse to the good feeling which existed between the two countries [loud cheers from the whole body].

The Lord Mayor: "I hope, and believe, that these visits will have the effect of promoting and increasing good feeling and cordiality between the two countries; as I am convinced that much of the peace and tranquillity of Europe, the restoration of which is so much to be desired, will depend upon the continuance of a kind and friendly feeling subsisting between France and England [loud cheering]. I am most happy to see you all; and I trust that you will, during your temporary sojourn in London, avail yourselves of the opportunity of seeing as many of the public places and works of art as possible, and that you will return home gratified with the result" [great applause].

The Commandant then expressed an anxious hope that the Lord Mayor would pay the National Guard of Paris a visit, and receive from them, in their own country, their warm acknowledgments of the reception which they had met with in England. The Lord Mayor "affectionately responded" to the invitation; and the members of the National Guard retired, and proceeded to visit the Royal Exchange, and other public buildings of the City.

The *Morning Post* reports a visit to Claremont:—"We are assured that a deputation from the Parisian National Guards now in London have waited on the Comte de Neuilly, at Claremont, to offer their condolence with the royal exile on his altered fortunes; that they were very graciously received; and that the Comte expressed his regret that he could not present them to his illustrious consort, in consequence of that august lady's indisposition; but added, that as he understood they were not to leave London for a few days, he should have much pleasure in introducing them, on a future occasion, to the Comtesse de Neuilly. On their return to town, as we are informed, the members of the deputation determined that at their next interview they would present to the Comte an address expressive of their devotedness to his person and regret for his misfortunes; and this address, we understand, has actually been drawn up, preparatory to another visit to Claremont. The names of several of the members of this deputation have been communicated to us; but it must be obvious that the present state of feeling in Paris affords the most cogent reason for declining to give them publicity."

By Friday, most of the National Guards had left London.

ANOTHER POISONING CASE.—Rather more than a year ago Mr. Smith, a wealthy farmer of Old Weston, near Huntingdon, died suddenly, though he had been a robust man of temperate habits. His illness was violent; retching being one of the symptoms accompanied with the most agonizing suffering. Recently Mr. Smith's widow married a Mr. Parsons, and soon afterwards discharged a servant who had long been in the employment of the Smiths. This woman has accused Mrs. Parsons of poisoning her former husband, and she says that she saw the potion administered. The coroner had the body disinterred: it was examined by three surgeons, and eventually the contents of the stomach were sent to London that Professor Taylor might analyze them.

THE CHOLERA.

On Friday the Board of Health received information of two fatal cases of cholera—one occurred at Uxbridge, and one at Newark-on-Trent. No case was reported in London. From Woolwich we learn that a convict named Hallam died there on Friday of cholera.

From Edinburgh the report to the Board of Health states that thirteen new cases have been registered, and that seven deaths have occurred from cholera in that city. In Leith two new cases and one death have been reported: in Newhaven one new case.

CHOLERA IN 1832 AND IN 1848.—It is generally supposed that the present visitation of cholera is spreading much more slowly over this city than the former epidemic did. How far this is from being the case, the following statement will show:—The first return of the Board of Health in 1832 is dated the 22nd of February, up to which time five cases had occurred. On the 24th of March, more than a month after, the total number reported was only 42. On the present occasion the first case occurred on the 4th of October. Since then there have been, in twenty days only, in Edinburgh alone, 80 cases. Nor does the severity of the disease appear to have diminished. Of the 80 cases, 55, or more than two-thirds, have already proved fatal; while of the 42 of the first month of the last epidemic, 22, or about one-half, died. In 1832 the reports terminated on the 16th of December, there having been no new cases for some days previously, so that the disease remained about eleven months. The largest number attacked on any one day was towards the close of the epidemic—viz., on the 4th of October—when 45 new cases occurred, there having been 44 on the previous day; after which the daily attacks fell to their usual average of six or eight. The whole number attacked, up to the 16th of December, was 1,886, of whom 1,065 died.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

The Board of Health on Saturday received reports of fresh cases at Covent-garden, Stepney, Southwark, Brentford, Kensington, Lowestoft, Uxbridge Moor, and Sunderland, altogether eleven cases; of these eight were fatal.

The Board of Health report the following cases of cholera as having occurred:—Lambeth, 2; Woolwich, 1; Kensington, 2; Wandsworth, 1 (fatal); Sunderland, 1. Total number of cases since the outbreak, 120; deaths, 64. The Wandsworth case was that of a man in Ely-place, Dorset-street, South Lambeth. In reference to Sunderland, although the cases of Asiatic cholera have been very few, the other forms of diarrhoea are very prevalent. On Monday it was reported to Mr. Bedford, the coroner, that two other convicts had died on the previous day in the Millbank Prison from cholera. These make five deaths since Wednesday from this disease. Several patients are stated to have died from cholera in Peckham-house Lunatic Asylum. The parish authorities of Camberwell have issued a notice for the abatement of nuisances.

THE USE OF CHLOROFORM.—Dr. Hill, resident surgeon of Peckham House Asylum, writes as follows to the *Times*:—"The disease first broke out here in a malignant form on the 19th ult. (one mild case having appeared two days before), when four cases occurred, two of which proved fatal, the one in seven and the other in eleven hours. On the following morning a new case occurred in a very aggravated form, characterised by incessant vomiting and cramps, violent purging, universal coldness and blueness of skin, and general collapse. Seeing that the most approved methods of treatment were of no avail, either in this case or in those attacked the previous day (another of whom was fast sinking), and that this patient must likewise assuredly sink ere long unless relief were obtained, Mr. Ferguson suggested the employment of chloroform by inhalation, under the influence of which she was then placed (in one hour after being attacked), with the abatement of every bad symptom; the nervous system being immediately tranquilized, the vomiting and cramps ceasing, the purging being checked, and the heat of the body returning. This success encouraged us to persevere, and we have now employed it in 10 cases of malignant cholera with complete success—6 having perfectly recovered, and 4 being convalescent. In two of the fatal cases it was also used, but in them the patients were both sinking before the remedy was thought of. In the asylum we have had in all 27 cases of malignant cholera; of whom 5 have died, 8 have recovered, and 4 remain under treatment, but are now convalescent."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CAMBERWELL.—On Saturday morning, a fire took place at Camberwell-green, which lasted for the space of six hours, and caused a considerable amount of damage. The flames were first discovered in a house occupied as offices by Messrs. Fleming, proprietors of the Camberwell-green Ale and Porter Brewery. The property destroyed by this disastrous event will amount to a considerable sum, the whole of Messrs. Fleming's premises being consumed. It is the opinion of the proprietors of the brewery that it was the work of an incendiary. Samuel Smith Mecklenburg, in custody on suspicion, has been remanded for a week. He is a discharged clerk of Messrs. Fleming.

The first anniversary meeting of the Corn Exchange at Birmingham was held on Thursday, and some two hundred gentlemen of all parties sat down to dinner. Two odd incidents varied the speechmaking:—Mr. Newdegate exhorted his auditors to "rely upon it that there is no advantage in monopoly;" and Mr. Munts proposed the toast of the "Agricultural interest—the greatest of all."

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERIES.—At the Central Criminal Court this session, three letter-carriers were, on one day (Wednesday) severally tried for stealing letters containing coin. One of them pleaded guilty, and the other two were convicted. Sentence was postponed. The superior safety of transmitting Post-office orders, instead of coin, in letters is manifest.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—On Wednesday, Ann Tringham was tried for the murder of Alice, her child, by casting her into the Thames. The case was mentioned at the time of its occurrence. The woman either fell or jumped from a steamer at night, with the child in her arms; and she was saved by a waterman, but her child was drowned. There was no evidence to prove that the woman did actually jump into the river—she might have fallen in; though, from her desponding and distressed condition, the former surmise was a natural one. Her counsel, Mr. Clarkson, made good use of the deficiency; Mr. Justice Maule, in summing up, referred to it; and the jury quickly found the accused "Not guilty."

ROBBING THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARD.—White and Cartwright, two soldiers of the Grenadier Guards, have behaved in a very disgraceful manner to two French National Guards, part of the importations that have visited London during the past week. The soldiers met the Frenchmen in Fleet-street; the National Guards offered to treat them; at the public-house a half-sovereign was put down in payment for liquor; White took it up, paid the publican, and pocketed the change; a squabble ensued; and when a policeman interfered, the soldier still tried to retain half-a-crown. He was taken into custody; on which Cartwright attempted a rescue. They were produced at the Guildhall Police-office on Tuesday: Alderman Gibbs sent White to prison for a month, and Cartwright, for the assault on the officers, for seven days. In addition to the civil punishment, the military disgrace of dismissal from her Majesty's service is to be inflicted on the thief. A young French officer was also hustled by the swell mob in Regent-street, and robbed of his watch and purse.

UTTERING FORGED NOTES.—At Worship-street Police-office, on Thursday, William Hunt, a miserable-looking man, was charged with attempting to utter three forged five-pound notes, purporting to be issued from the branches of the Bank of England at Manchester, Birmingham, and Newcastle. Hunt offered to sell the notes at a public-house, for £4 each, stating that he had found them in the street; a constable was sent for; in the mean time a companion, who looked like a Jew, made off. The notes were skilfully imitated, but they were pronounced bad at the Bank. Several forged notes have recently been passed on tradesmen at Mile-end, Wapping, and the neighbourhood: and two are supposed to have been changed by the Jew; both purported to be Newcastle notes, and were counterparts of the Newcastle forgery offered by the accused. Hunt persisted that he found the notes.—Remanded.

A BEGGAR'S PROFITS.—On Thursday, Patrick Donovan was charged at the Mansion-house with being a most importunate beggar. He was stated to be in the constant habit of appealing to gentlemen in the pathetic words, "I haven't tasted a morsel for twenty-four hours;" and he had not been long at the work that morning when he cleared 8s. 2d. Lord Mayor: What part of Ireland do you come from? Donovan: Faith, then, from the county Cork. Horsford (the Mendicity officer): He says, my lord, that he cannot speak the English language, and I have known him to be able to speak it for a long time. Donovan: Yarrah, the devil a word of English I can talk [a laugh]. Lord Mayor: Where did you get all this money? Donovan: Where did I get it? Why, I got it at home, in Ireland, to be sure. It is not here I'd get it. Lord Mayor: I must clear the streets of such beggars as you. Donovan: Beggars! I did not beg a bit. I only held out my matches for sale, and I never asked for the value of a farthing; and the officers took a howl of me, and locked me up. Several policemen assured the Lord Mayor that the prisoner was at the head of the City impostors, and that there was no possibility of resisting his crying Munster brogue. Lord Mayor: He shall go to Bridewell for fourteen days, and let the 8s. 2d. be kept as remuneration for his support in prison. The prisoner made a strong but ineffectual effort to get back the cash. It appears he has a knack of begging in such perfection, that the purse-strings of a miser have been known to open at his utterance of the charm, "I'm starving."

TRIAL OF MULLINS, THE CONFEDERATE.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, George Bridge Mullins, surgeon, was tried for treasonable conspiracy. The trial was similar in all its features to that of Cuffey and the other prisoners who were convicted at the September sessions, Powell being again a principal witness. George Davis gave evidence that the prisoner laid before the "War Committee" a plan for barricading London. St. Paul's was to be burnt if it could not be taken. The case occupied the whole of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, protracted by the cross-examination of all the Crown witnesses at an immense length, with the object of urging on the jury that the conspiracy formed was wholly the work of the approvers themselves. Davis, the informer, admitted that he received £2 a week from the Government, and expected to be properly remunerated, eventually, for what he had done. Powell, on the other hand, said he had come forward on this occasion on his own responsibility, and did not expect any reward for what he had done. Two other approvers, Thomas Barry and Charles Baldwin-

son, also gave evidence, but it was merely corroborative of that of Powell and Davis. Mr. Parry, for the defence, dwelt chiefly on the credulous inexperience of the prisoner, who is only 22; and contended that the infamous accomplices in the conspiracy, who had been examined as approvers, were unworthy of belief. On Saturday afternoon the jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty* against the prisoner, coupled with a strong recommendation to mercy, on account of the youth of the prisoner. On Monday morning the prisoner was placed at the bar to receive judgment. On being asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner solemnly declared that he had never drawn up that plan, that he had never written upon it; in fact he had never before seen it until it was produced against him, and he would take the most sacred and solemn oath ever taken by man as to the truth of what he was saying. He had heard of such a plan, he would admit, but the man who had made it was, if not now in France, doing his best to go to that country. Mr. Justice Maule then addressed the prisoner, concluding as follows:—

Your intention was to commit the crime of murder upon unoffending persons, and to have destroyed property to an almost incalculable extent; and this plan was deliberately talked about week after week at all your meetings. If you had only carried out that intention to the smallest possible extent—if you had destroyed the life of only one policeman, your crime would have been murder, and your life would have been most justly forfeited to the law. I therefore feel that I have no alternative but to inflict the full punishment awarded under the statute for the offence of which you have been convicted. His lordship then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

ALLEGED MURDER AT WALWORTH.—At the Central Criminal Court on Monday, Spencer Lindfield, 66, widow, and Mary Anne Dryden, were indicted as principals for the murder of Eliza Wilson, by using an instrument for the purpose of procuring abortion; and Richard Orpin, 35, carpenter, was indicted as an accessory before the fact. The dying declaration of the deceased was put in and read. It was to the effect that, finding herself in the family way, she made the fact known to Richard Orpin, who was the father of the child, and asked his advice, and he told her he would take her to a woman at Walworth, who would enable her to get rid of it. That he did accompany her to the house of the prisoner Dryden, who was not at home; and she afterwards went to the place by herself, and she saw Dryden, and she told her she was in the family way. Dryden told her she would assist her, and gave her some pills, for which she paid her four shillings. A few days after this Dryden, she said, accompanied her to the house of the prisoner Lindfield, who took her into a bedroom, and then made use of an instrument, and did the same on two other occasions, and she gave her £2 10s. The declaration went on to state that Orpin promised to pay her that sum, but did not do so; and, after the third time the instrument was made use of, she became ill. She afterwards died. After a lengthened investigation the jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*. The Recorder, before the female prisoners left the bar, told them they had had the benefit of a most impartial inquiry, and the jury had fortunately for them returned a verdict of not guilty. He had read all the depositions, and it was quite clear that they had been in the habit of giving medical advice under very critical and suspicious circumstances, and he hoped they would take warning by the present transaction.

THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The treasurers of the Wesleyan Missionary Society have just published a most "urgent and important" appeal for immediate assistance; stating that they are under acceptances to the amount of about £10,000, a large portion of which becomes due within the next ten days, whilst the funds at their disposal are entirely exhausted, so that they have not the means of meeting their immediate responsibilities; and further, that they anticipate that their entire payments from the present date to the 31st December will amount to £30,000 (if they can get it).—*Morning Post*.

JOSEPH ADY REDIVIVUS.—Several respectable parties in Leeds have received the usual notification from this notorious individual during the week, promising to inform them of something to their advantage on receipt of the specified fee. As Joseph does not pay postage, we would recommend those he may honour with a line to refuse the favour unless delivered free.—*Leeds Mercury*. [Joseph has recently been liberated from prison. Confinement has by no means improved his "condition."]

FEARGUS O'CONNOR makes this announcement to the Chartist:—"Now, brother Chartists, I have to inform you that no power on earth shall induce me to say a word, or write a word that will place me in the power of these devils; and if any man writes me a seditious or treasonable letter, I will immediately publish it; and if any man, during my tour, comes into my presence and talks sedition or treason to me, in the hope of entrapping me, I will leave my mark upon his face, that will enable me to identify him in the witness-box."

FREDERICK JEROME.—The committee of Lloyd's are about to present a beautiful medal to this heroic seaman, on his return to this country. It contains an allegorical representation of the Genius Humanity throwing her mantle over a shipwrecked Male Figure—Motto, "Leucothoe Naufragio succurrit." On the reverse side is a wreath of oak leaves, surrounding the words "obcives servatos," and "Presented by Lloyd's," outside the circle. Engraved on the edge are the words, "Frederick Jerome, boatswain, American ship, 'New World,' Sept. 6, 1848." It is the work of W. Wyon, R.A.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN, PRINCE ALBERT, and Royal Family, continue at Windsor, and receive many visitors, amongst whom have been Sir Robert and Lady Peel. On Saturday, the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Count and Countess of Neuilly, at Claremont.

THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.—Our readers may remember to have read an account, not long since, of various drawings and etchings which have been executed by her Majesty and Prince Albert, and which excited a deserved admiration in those who were so favoured as to be allowed to inspect them. These drawings, or etchings, or copies of them, it seems, have, by some scandalous turpitude, been abstracted from the palace without authority. They were taken to a publisher in Paternoster-row, who proceeded to advertise them for publication, with a "descriptive catalogue." It was not to be supposed that this piracy could be allowed to pass. That the parties aggrieved were our gracious Queen and her consort, was no reason why punishment should not follow the offence. Accordingly, it was resolved that proceedings should be taken to restrain the individual in question from proceeding with his threatened publication. It was necessary that Prince Albert should make an affidavit, which he did. We subjoin an abstract of it:—

The deponent describes himself as "Albert, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Consort of her Majesty the Queen," and maketh oath and saith: "That he has looked through the book entitled, 'A Descriptive Catalogue of the Royal Victoria and Albert Gallery of Etchings.' That there are such etchings made by her Majesty and himself respectively as therein mentioned—that the same were so made for the private use of her Majesty and himself, and not for publication. That they had a private press, from which they occasionally took impressions of the etchings, and that the plates were and are kept locked up by her Majesty, in order to prevent the same becoming public; but that copies are left in some of the private apartments, and in such private apartments only. That there are various family portraits and etchings from old and rare engravings in the possession of her Majesty, and several from such original designs as in this catalogue mentioned, and that among such etchings are several portraits of the Princess Royal, and such scenes in the royal nursery as in the catalogue mentioned. That such etchings were intended for the private use of her Majesty and the deponent only. That although some of such etchings have been given occasionally and very rarely to the personal friends of her Majesty, yet the deponent says, speaking positively for himself and to the best of his belief for her Majesty, that no such collection as that advertised for exhibition was ever given away by them or either of them, or by their or either of their permission. That no such collection could have been formed, except by impressions surreptitiously and improperly obtained, and believes that the defendant, or the person or persons in the possession of the collection advertised for exhibition, must have obtained and did obtain the same from some person or persons surreptitiously. That by whatever means the same were obtained, the exhibition of the said etchings, or any of them, is without the sanction and against the wishes of her Majesty and deponent, and believes that such catalogue could not have been compiled or made except by possession of the several impressions of the said etchings so surreptitiously obtained. That the deponent's first knowledge of such Catalogue of Etchings was on the 11th October instant, when it was given to deponent by G. E. Anson, Esq., as a parcel which had been left at the palace, directed to her Majesty, and opened by him as her privy purse; and deponent thereby learnt for the first time that it was intended to submit them to public exhibition, and he believes on the same occasion, and at the same time, her Majesty first became aware of the existence of such catalogue; and deponent immediately desired the said G. E. Anson, Esq., to write to the private solicitor of her Majesty on the subject."

Upon this affidavit an injunction was granted to restrain the publisher in question from proceeding further in the business. The application was made, and the injunction granted. It appears that, in a legal point of view, the question is a new one. The case of piracy of drawings not intended for publication does not appear to have come before the courts in any previous instance. The nearest case to it in which an injunction has been granted was where the application was to restrain the publication, by a piratical bookseller, of Archdeacon Paley's MS. sermon's after his death.—*Atlas*.

ROYAL PATRONAGE OF THE LITERARY EFFORTS OF WORKING MEN.—Her Majesty has recently forwarded to two brothers, working men, at Cheadle, the sum of £10, to enable them to publish a new work, written by themselves, on Popular Education. Lord Ashley has also, we understand, forwarded a handsome donation for the same purpose.

RUMOURED JUDICIAL CHANGES.—It is rumoured in Edinburgh that the Lord President Boyle is about to retire from the bench, and that the Solicitor-General is to be made a Lord of Session. By this arrangement the Solicitor-General will have to resign his seat for Kirkcudbrightshire; and it is stated that Mr. T. B. Macaulay, late one of the members for Edinburgh, will solicit the suffrages of that constituency.

A DEPUTATION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY on Thursday presented to Lord Palmerston a memorial, signed by Mr. Scoble, the secretary, urging the adoption of more efficient measures than those now in operation for terminating, if it be possible, the evil of slavery.

His Excellency the Honourable William Temple, the British Minister at the Court of Naples, left town on Wednesday, to resume his diplomatic functions in that capital. His Excellency has been absent nearly eighteen months on congé.—*Court Circular*.

It is stated that Major Edwardes, of Indian fame, has lost the use of his right hand by the explosion of a pistol.

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.—At a meeting of the York Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, on Thursday week, Mr. T. J. Bourne, the agent to the Parent Society, related the following incident:—"Some time ago, Miss Hillyard, the governess in the royal family, seeing the Prince of Wales inattentive to his studies, said, 'Your Royal Highness is not minding your business, will you be pleased to look at your book, and learn your lesson?' His Royal Highness replied that he should not. 'Then,' said the governess, 'I shall put you in the corner.' His Royal Highness again said that he should not learn his lesson, neither should he go into any corner, for he was the Prince of Wales, and, as if to show his authority, he kicked his little foot through a pane of glass. Surprised at this act of bold defiance, Miss Hillyard, rising from her seat, said, 'Sir, you must learn your lesson, and if you do not, though you are the Prince of Wales, I shall put you in the corner!' However, the threat was of no avail, the defiance was repeated, and that, too, in the same determined manner as before, his Royal Highness breaking another pane of glass. Miss Hillyard, seeing her authority thus set at nought, rang the bell, and requested that his Royal Highness Prince Albert might be sent for. Shortly, the Prince arrived, and having learnt the reason why his presence was required, addressing the Prince of Wales, and pointing to a foot-stool or ottoman, said, 'You will sit there, Sir!' His Royal Highness then went to his own room, returning with a Bible in his hand, he said to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 'Now, I want you to listen to what St. Paul says about people who are under tutors and governors, and having read this passage to him, he added, 'It is undoubtedly true that you are the Prince of Wales, and, if you conduct yourself with propriety, you may, some day, be a great man—you may be king, in the room of your mother; but now you are only a little boy; though you are Prince of Wales you are only a child, under tutors and governors, who must be obeyed, and must have those placed under them to do as they are bid.' 'Moreover,' said his Royal Highness, 'I must tell you what Solomon says,' and he read to him the declaration, 'that he who loveth his son chasteneth him betimes,' and then, in order to shew his love for his child, he chastised him, and put him in a corner, saying—"Now, Sir, you will stand there until you have learnt your lesson, and until Miss Hillyard gives you leave to come out, and remember that you are under tutors and governors, and that they must be obeyed.'

It is currently reported and generally believed in the fashionable world, that her Majesty the Queen has the intention of commencing what is called the season at a very early period this winter, by making the beginning of the usual Court ceremonies in the month of November, instead of delaying them until a late period in February and continuing them to so late a period as really to turn summer into winter.—*Standard*.

M. LOUIS BLANC has addressed to the newspapers a letter contradicting the report that his father died last week, in extreme destitution. "This, Sir, is an infamous falsehood, and under it is concealed a most odious insinuation. Six years have passed since my father died; and all who were acquainted with him are perfectly well aware of the affection, of the tender care, and of the devotion with which his children always attended him."

D. POWER, Esq., of the Norfolk Circuit, is appointed Recorder of Ipswich.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.—Various towns have already presented petitions for the application of the Public Health Act to their respective localities, the General Board of Health have appointed four civil engineers to be superintending inspectors, to commence the preliminary inquiries prescribed by the act. The gentlemen selected to fulfil the responsible duties of the office are Messrs. G. T. Clark, E. Cresy, R. Rawlinson, and W. Ranger.

DEPUTATION FROM THE PEACE CONGRESS TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—A deputation to present the address of the Peace Congress, lately held at Brussels, to Lord John Russell, had an interview with his lordship, on Monday, at his official residence, in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of M. Visschers, Conseiller des Mines to the Belgian Government, President of the Congress; W. Ewart, Esq., M.P., Vice-President; E. Burritt, Esq., Vice-President, United States; Rev. Henry Richards, Secretary of the Peace Society, representing M. Francisque Bouvet, Vice-President and representative in the French National Assembly for the department of l'Aur; and J. Scoble, Esq., representing M. Suringar, of Holland, Vice-President. The address, which was prepared in the French language, was read at length by M. Visschers. It advocates the principle of universal peace amongst nations, and urges objections to recourse, under any circumstances, to war. The various arguments advanced in the address were pressed upon the noble lord by Mr. Elihu Burritt, who stated the efforts which had been made, and were still making, by the friends of peace in the United States to indoctrinate the public mind with peace sentiments, and the policy of kindness and friendship which prevailed in the United States to this country. The Rev. Mr. Richards and Mr. Scoble also spoke. Lord John Russell, who had received the deputation with great courtesy, and had paid great attention to the reading of the address, adverted to the several propositions embodied in the address, which he said should have

his attention. His lordship also expressed the deep interest which he, in common with the other members of her Majesty's Government, had felt in the preservation of peace, and his belief that such assemblies as that lately held in Brussels, were well calculated to produce a temper of moderation and kindness among the various nations of Europe. The deputation then took their departure, gratified not only with their reception, but also with the tone and character of the interview.

MAN OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—At about sundown on the 1st ult. a man was carried over the Falls; who he was is not known. From his management of the sail-boat in which he came down the river, I think he was not well acquainted with the current of the Rapids. His dress and appearance indicated respectability; and after he got into the Rapids his self-possession was most extraordinary. His boat was a very good one—decked over on the bow and I should think would carry three or four tons. From what I learn of a sail-boat having been seen below Black Rock, coming down, I think it is from there or Buffalo. No other than a person unacquainted with the current above the Rapids would venture so near them. I was on the head of Goat Island when I first discovered the boat—then near half a mile below the foot of Navy Island, and nearly two miles above the Falls. There seemed to be two in the boat. It was directed toward the American shore—the wind blowing from this shore, and still the sail was standing. Being well acquainted with the river, I regarded the position of the boat as extraordinary and hazardous, and watched it with intense anxiety. Soon I discovered the motion of an oar, and from the changing direction of the boat concluded it had but one. While constantly approaching nearer and nearer the Rapids, I could discover it was gaining the American shore, and by the time it had got near the first fall in the Rapids, about half a mile above Goat Island, it was directly above the island. There it was turned up the river, and for some time the wind kept it nearly stationary. The only hope seemed to be to come directly to Goat Island, and whether I should run half a mile to give alarm, or remain to assist, in the event the boat attempted to make the island, was a painful doubt. But soon the boat was again turned toward the American shore. Then it was certain it must go down the American Rapids. I ran for the bridge—saw and informed a gentleman and lady just leaving the island, but they seemed unable to reply or move. I rallied a man at the toll-gate—we ran to the main bridge in time to see the boat just before it got to the first large fall in the Rapids. Then I saw but one man—he standing at the stern with his oar changing the course of the boat down the current, and as it plunged over he sat down. I was astonished to see the boat rise with the mast and sail standing, and the man again erect, directing the boat toward shore. As he came to the next and to each succeeding fall he sat down, and then would rise and apply his oar in the intermediate current. Still there was hope that he would come near enough to the pier to jump, but in a moment it was gone. Another, that he might jump upon the rock near the bridge, but the current dashed him from it under the bridge, breaking the mast. Again he rose on the opposite side. Taking his oar, and pointing his boat toward the main shore, he cried, "Had I better jump from the boat?" We could not answer, for either seemed certain destruction. Within a few rods of the Falls, the boat struck a rock, turned over, and lodged. He appeared to crawl from under it, and swam with the oar in his hand till he went over the precipice. Without the power to render any assistance—for half an hour, watching a strong man struggling with every nerve for life, yet doomed with almost the certainty of destiny to an immediate and awful death, still hoping with every effort for his deliverance—caused an intensity of excitement I pray God never again to experience. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser* says it has been ascertained that the person who was carried over the Falls was Richard Leedom, a shoemaker of that city, aged about 38. He was without a family.

THE JESUITS.—The Jesuits, driven from Europe, are flocking to the United States. Many of them have recently gone over in vessels from Havre and Bremen. It is stated that no fewer than five hundred of them are now on their way from the Atlantic coast to the West, and that their purpose is to found a community beyond the Rocky Mountains.

PoISONING AT MALTA.—The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the 22nd ult., says:—"The sickness amongst the soldiers still continues. The disease is beginning to puzzle the doctors. The men are now seized with pains in the stomach, as if they had been poisoned, and die in great agonies in a few hours. The attacks generally take place shortly after they have eaten or drunk. The greatest singularity is, that none but soldiers are attacked; and this, combined with the fact that none but soldiers drink the wines and liquors sold at the grog-shops, is a convincing proof that there must be something deleterious in those liquors. It is a well-known fact that the spirits sold in these shops are manufactured in the island; yet the Government have taken no steps to have the liquors analyzed, and allow the men to be poisoned with impunity. A friend of mine, who is a chemist, analyzed some brandy, bought at a grog-shop near St. Elmo's barracks, and found it to consist of spirits of nitre, oil of vitriol, Chili peppers, saffron, and terra japonica, with spirits of wine—a mixture, he said, that would kill a man, or drive him mad. With the above exception, the island is in perfect health."

GEORGE IV. AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—"One who has known him well," gives in the *John Bull* an account of some circumstances which, in the opinion of the writer, tend to prove that the conduct of Sir Robert Peel towards Mr. Canning was not so very bad as some persons would have us suppose. Many months before the retirement of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Canning obtained a distinct promise from George IV., that, in the event of a vacancy, he should succeed him. Mr. Canning, as Foreign Secretary, was enabled, in opposition to the wishes of his colleagues, to make a diplomatic appointment to a distant mission, of an individual then in direct opposition to the Government, by whose removal the King's private comfort was much consulted, and his personal feelings much gratified. In the gratitude of the moment, the sacred word of Majesty was pledged, and the ratification of it, when the proper time arrived, was resolutely demanded by Mr. Canning. George IV. eagerly sought an opportunity of escaping from his word. Public opinion was divided between two men—Mr. Canning and Sir Robert, then Mr. Peel. It was not till the 24th of April that Mr. Canning was appointed premier. What took place in the mean time? His Majesty hesitated between the performance of his promise, and the difficulties which he now saw were certain to arise from its fulfilment; difficulties, too, much increased by his own feelings respecting the Catholic question, which were in direct opposition to those of Mr. Canning. In this dilemma, Mr. Secretary Peel was summoned to attend the King at Brighton. The King explained how he was situated, and endeavoured to extract something which might give him a pretext for evading his promise. Repeatedly did his Majesty press upon Mr. Secretary Peel the question, whether it was not the decided wish of a majority of his colleagues that he should succeed to the premiership? As often did Mr. Peel deny that he was authorized to give any opinion from his colleagues. After a lengthened audience, without any progress being made in the direction which the King wished, his Majesty proposed a *tête-à-tête* dinner with his Minister. Upon this occasion George IV. endeavoured, by all the means in his power, to obtain an opinion favourable to his wishes, but all with no avail. Again at midnight was the Home Secretary summoned to the bed-side of his Sovereign, who was suffering from real or pretended illness, and again in the stillness of night, was the same advice emphatically given by the Minister—"Your Majesty's sacred word is pledged, and must be fulfilled." At the same time Mr. Secretary Peel made no secret of his intention to retire. George IV., having failed in his endeavour to escape from his promise, Mr. Peel returned to town, and Mr. Canning was appointed Prime Minister; but it may be questioned (says the writer) whether the King ever cordially forgave Mr. Peel for what he called deserting him in his extremity. Now (he adds), had he been the political intriguer or the wily hypocrite his enemies represent him to be, here was an opening for him! The majority of his colleagues did wish him to be premier; and it required but one word from him to that effect, conveyed to the willing ear of the King, and the ball was at his feet.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.—The town of Bradford, Yorkshire, was thrown into a state of excitement on Tuesday last, by the discovery of the body of a man in the Bradford beck, that of Robert Slater, of Great Horton, by trade a tailor, a remarkably quiet and inoffensive man, and a peaceable neighbour. When the Coroner's jury had assembled, information was brought that a voluntary confession of murder had been made by one Joseph Forster, of Great Horton. The prisoner was brought by the police constable, into whose custody he had surrendered himself. He seemed quite calm and composed. He is a man about thirty years of age, and has been in the army, but discharged some eighteen or twenty-four months ago, with a two years' pension of 6d. a day, on account of being subject to fits. Since that time, he has followed the trade or calling of a woollen-comber, but has been frequently unemployed, and at those periods he had exhibited signs of a discontented and unhappy state of mind. He is unmarried, and has lived with his parents. During the Chartist physical force mania, he was committed to York upon a charge of unlawful drilling, and was discharged. Having received the usual caution from the Coroner, he was asked if he had any statement to make. He said, "the whole of what I said to Tilley is true. I am not sorry for what I have done, as it regards myself, but I am sorry for the parties who will be thrown into trouble by it. If I had stayed at London, I should have been contented, but now I am miserable. I have intended for some time to do something to bring myself to the gallows, and if a smaller offence would have done so, I should have been glad to have committed it. No other person than myself had anything to do with it; I did it myself. I met with him on the bridge; he was going towards Ivesgate; he was making no noise. A thought came into my head that I would do away with my own existence by what I did. If I had studied about it I should not have done it. I determined to put an end to my own life." The prisoner made these statements coolly and deliberately, and in the opinion of the Coroner and the jury, without the slightest symptoms of insanity or aberration of mind. He then signed his name with as much indifference as if he had been signing a receipt in a business transaction. The jury, after consulting about half a minute, unanimously agreed upon a verdict of "wilful murder." Upon being re-conducted to his cell, the prisoner's handkerchief and garters were taken from him, upon which he said, "You have no occasion to do that, I am determined to stand it out."

LITERATURE.

Lectures, delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Centenary-hall and Free-masons'-hall 1847-8. Issued under the sanction of the Committee. London: B. L. Green, 62, Paternoster-row.

THE Christian Church can be regarded at this moment in no more important view than in its relation to the young; and every true-hearted minister must be well familiarized with the yearnings of spirit which are irrepressibly drawn forth towards so important a part of his pastoral charge. We are not much addicted to the cry, "the former times were better than these," and are certainly inclined to believe that, regarded on a large and comprehensive scale, different ages of the world's history will be found in the balance pretty much alike; differing, indeed, in their superficial peculiarities, but exhibiting in the main a pretty equal amount of degeneracy and unbelief. But the evil influences of the present day make their appeal in a special manner to the young, and the combined intelligence and free thinking of the moment is peculiarly likely to captivate them. Let no minister imagine that by simply preaching old-fashioned doctrine he will be able to awaken and retain them! Truth is indeed immovable as "the everlasting hills," but it must be made to bear upon the mistakes of the time—to exhibit their follies, and to demonstrate their practical tendencies, or to many of our youth it will be a spiritual *caput mortuum*. We are, therefore, glad to see the "Young Men's Christian Association" in activity, and regard with interest this, their first volume.

We much regret the announcement we encounter in the preface, that these lectures "were not prepared with a view to publication." Interesting as the lectures, regarding them generally, are, they would be much more so had they been thoroughly prepared for the press. We wish that among our Dissenting authors we had more men who could say with Euripides, "I write for immortality," and are assured that there is no reason why we should not furnish at least our full contingent, but the fact that we have no professorships, and but few prizes with which to reward patient and laborious industry; so that everything is in haste, every place overcrowded, every man overwrought, and most of our volumes meant to enlighten and bless the age accompanied by apologies which give to every intelligent reader a prejudice against the work from the very introduction.

The first lecture in this little volume is, "The Natural History of Creation," by E. Lankester, Esq., M.D. It intelligently follows the track of a well-known book on the same subject, but with very different views; and thus concludes:—

"Now, I stated at the beginning, that it did appear as if the whole of this preparation had been for man's use and benefit—that the whole of this progress had been for his advantage; and I think this conclusion may fairly be arrived at, without taking too much credit for man's existence on the surface of the earth. If we examine his powers in comparison with the lower animals, we find the faculties he professes of self-consciousness, of observing and reflecting, of looking into the past, of contemplating the present, and casting forward to the future, at once give him such an immense superiority over the whole of the rest of the creation, that it is not too much to suppose that the Creator had thus specially prepared for the existence of man on the surface of the earth. We have numerous indications of this in the preparations that have been made for supplying the artificial wants of man; for the wants created by the special constitution of his mind. The argument would lose its force, if we merely dwelt on the natural wants of man. Man wants food, air, and water, to carry on the natural functions of life, in common with the whole animal kingdom; and, therefore, these are not so much the things that were made for him, as the things that he uses especially, and which no animal, however exalted in the scale of creation, ever could use. I allude to the fact that man digs down into these rocks, and from them he obtains various metals for use in the arts, and for ministering to his artificial wants; he hews the sand-stone, and the limestone, for the purpose of building his dwellings, and elaborating the various forms of architecture. Higher up still we find him having recourse to coal beds," &c. "It is in this way, then, that the whole progress of creation seems to have been a preparation for his coming on the surface of the earth; and for the special purpose of developing his intelligence, and effecting the moral end of his existence."

The second lecture is by Dr. Harris, on "Social Organization." His object is to show that society is an organization; that obedience to the laws of this social organization is essential to the existence and well-being of society; and that these fundamental laws, having their seat in the human constitution, originated in the wise benevolence of the Author of that constitution. The lecture contains some admirable points; the political bearings, however, appearing to us, capable of a much larger and clearer development.

The third lecture, on "The Art of Printing," (there is not much relation between the subjects of the series) is by the Rev. J. T. Brown, M.A. The following extract will illustrate its style. It is in the old-fashioned strain of deprecating politics; and if it be "meant mere party-politics," we agree. But why is not the history of the present as important to every man as that of the past?—

"Of the events and productions of the day you must not be wholly ignorant. But spend not on these the strength of your thoughtfulness. Ascend the streams of the past. Explore the ocean of the future. Ever keep before your eyes the words so calculated to mortify the pride of learning and lay in the dust the loftiness of ambition, 'Whether there be learning, it shall vanish away.' Yes, there is but one science which shall survive, indestructible. The starry heavens, which the astronomer scans, as his diagrams, shall shrivel into scrolls. The beauteous panorama of nature, with its blooming seasons, and sentimental solitudes; its rampart rocks, and solemn woods, and ocean heaving heavily, from which the poet has freighted the wing of his muse, shall soon be dismantled," &c.

If this be not the best style possible for young men, it embodies truth of much importance to their welfare.

The fourth lecture is on Mohammedanism, by the Rev. W. Arthur; the fifth, an able one, by the Rev. Dr. Beaumont, on "The Acquisition of Knowledge;" the sixth, on "The Geological Evidences of the Existence of the Deity," by the Rev. Dr. Archer, has also much merit. Dr. Aldis treats on "The Mythology of the Greeks." The Rev. Baptist Noel, on "The History of the Formation of the Free Church of the Canton de Vaud, Switzerland," produces a somewhat remarkable lecture, which could scarcely be delivered without suggesting to the lecturer and to his auditors other ecclesiastical relations than those immediately before him. The Rev. C. Stovel introduces pertinent observations on "The Truths peculiar to Christianity, and the principal Proof of which they are susceptible;" and the Rev. G. Fish, LL.B., treats of "The Moral Influence of the Commercial Spirit of the Day." We agree with him, so far as he goes; but he has taken a limited view of a great subject. The next lecture is on "The Mysteriousness of Christianity," by the Rev. C. Prest.

The volume concludes with a discourse on "The Age we Live in," by the Rev. Dr. Cumming. Is it by such talking as the following that young men are to be made wise? The subject is the deluge:—

"All the wits of the day, too, the writers in the antediluvian *Punch*, or *Charivari*, drew grotesque sketches of that old lunatic Noah, and laughed right merrily at his 'stupid' warnings. But, if it was the age of scepticism, it was the age of demonstration too. One day the sun rose just as he had risen upon other days. It rained very heavily, but it had rained before; and the giddy and the gay, startled for a moment by the premonitory symptom, laughed the more heartily, and said, 'On with the dance.' The rivers began to swell; but the Bacchanalians only proposed another toast. A hollow noise of the rending and splitting earth was heard, and the suspicion showed itself upon clouded brows that all was not right. The braggadocio grew quiet; the astronomers and scientific men began to revise their calculations; the wits and charivari to renew their jokes; but, ere they had composed their minds, the waters, according to the warnings at which they had laughed, were rolling knee-deep; and abandoning, the one his figures, and the other his fun, they rushed to the crags and the summits of the mountains, but the fierce flood, like an avenging fiend, pursued and overwhelmed them even there."

We take this to be an adequate specimen of some of "the fantastic tricks before high Heaven which make the angels weep." But those who are not angels are apt to laugh. Our readers may be amused by the following:—

"The Churchman takes his view of the age from the top of a steeple; a Dissenter, from the roof of a chapel. A Tory takes his view from the steps of the throne, or the town-house of a rotten borough; a Whig stands on the shoulders of the multitude, and looks through spectacles made of the parchment of the Reform Bill. A Radical looks at the age, and examines it from the window of the Great-Western express carriage, proceeding at the rate of seventy miles an hour. A Chartist takes a peep at the age from a seat upon the orifice of a volcano."

There is more of this, but, blushing, we pause. If there were a young man's *Index Expurgatorius*, and if to put a passage in it were not the surest way to make it read, we would desire that it might include some portions of the last lecture.

The Claim of the Righteous in Death: a Sermon preached in East Parade Chapel, Leeds, on Sabbath Morning, August 13, 1848, on occasion of the Death of E. Baines, Esq. By JAMES PARSONS. London: Hamilton and Co.

THIS sermon, marked by the well-known peculiarities of Mr. Parsons's style, is an appropriate tribute to one who is beautifully referred to by Mr. P., as his early friend and benefactor, who "encouraged" an order of distinction of which he and I knew not the direction and value until, at length, the change came—when the Sun of Righteousness shone upon the statue, and brought forth whatever it had of hidden music and harmony." The figure, we think, is striking and original.

The Union Hymn-book for Scholars. London: Sunday-school Union.

HAVING often used this little book, we can testify to its merit. The present is a new and smaller edition than we have seen before.

A SLIGHT SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE was experienced at Dover on the 20th. It was felt in various parts of the town, and as far as the second turnpike on the London-road.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

THE TIDES.—Raised by the moon and modified by the sun in the equatorial seas, the central area of the two oceans is occupied by a great tidal wave, which oscillates continually, keeping time with the returns of the moon, having its motion kept up by the attraction acting at each return. The height of these oceanic tides depends upon the relative position of the sun and moon, and upon their declination and distances from the earth. From the skirts of this oscillating central area, partial tides diverge in all directions, whose velocity depends upon the depth and local circumstances of the sea; these derivative tides are so much influenced by the form of the shore along which they travel, that they become of great magnitude in the higher latitude, while near the centre of the oscillating area the oceanic tide is very small. The spring tides rise fifty or sixty feet on some parts of the British coast; in the Bay of Fundy, in Nova Scotia, they rise sixty feet; at St. Helena they never exceed three feet: and there is scarcely any tide among many of the tropical islands in the Pacific. At the equator the tide follows the moon at the rate of 1,000 miles an hour; but the derivative tides are so retarded by the form of coasts and irregularities at the bottom of the sea, that a tide is sometimes impeded by an obstacle till second tide reaches the same point by a different course, and the water rises to double the height it would otherwise have attained: a complete extinction of the tide takes place when a high water interferes in the same manner with a low water, as in the centre of the German Ocean; and when two unequal tides of contrary phases of rise and fall meet, the greater overpowers the lesser, and the resulting height is equal to their difference: such varieties occur chiefly among islands, and at the estuaries of rivers. When the tide flows suddenly up a river, it checks the descent of the stream, so that a high wave, called a bore, is driven with force up the channel. This sometimes occurs in the Ganges; and in the Amazon, at the equinoxes, during three successive days, five of these destructive waves, from 12 to 15 feet high, follow one another up the river daily. In the Turbury Channel, in Cayenne, the sea rises 40 feet in five minutes, and as suddenly ebbs. There may be some small flow of the water westward with the oceanic tide under the equator, though it is imperceptible; but that does not necessarily follow, since the tide in the open ocean is merely an alternate rise and fall of the surface, so that the motion, not the water, follows the moon. A bird resting on the sea is not carried forward as the waves rise and fall; indeed, if so heavy a body as water were to move at the rate of 1,000 miles in an hour, it would cause universal destruction, since in the most violent hurricanes the velocity of the wind hardly exceeds 100 miles an hour. Over shallows, however, and near the land, the water does advance, and rolls in waves on the beach.—*Mrs. Somerville's Geography*.

THE CORAL BUILDING.—The great extent of some of the coral reefs is very remarkable. One on the east coast of New Holland is known to be nearly one thousand miles in length, and unbroken for a distance of 350 miles. Some groups in the Pacific are 1,100 to 1,200 in length, by 350 to 400 in breadth, and these are not formed in an expanse of deep and tranquil waters, but in the midst of an ocean which is ever breaking upon the barrier, which the little architects are silently building in the midst of its uproar. "The ocean," says Mr. Darwin, "throwing its breakers on these outer shores, appears an invincible enemy, yet we see it resisted, and even conquered, by means which seem at first most weak and inefficient. No periods of repose are granted, and the long swell caused by the steady action of the trade-wind never ceases. The breakers exceed in violence those of our temperate regions; and it is impossible to behold them without feeling a conviction that rocks of granite or quartz would ultimately yield and be demolished by such irresistible forces. Yet these low insignificant coral islets stand, and are victorious; for here another power, as antagonistic to the former, takes part in the contest. The organic forces separate the atoms of carbonate of lime one by one from the foaming breakers, and unite them into a symmetrical structure; myriads of architects are at work day and night, month after month, and we see their soft and gelatinous bodies, through the agency of the vital laws, conquering the great mechanical power of the waves of an ocean, which neither the art of man nor the inanimate works of nature could successfully resist." It was formerly supposed that the coral building polypes worked in unfathomable depths, and in the course of ages reared their pile to the surface of the water; and it was also conjectured that the oval or circular form of the Lagoon islands might be caused by their being based upon the crater of extinct submarine volcanoes. Both these hypotheses are now abandoned. Recent and widely-extended observations have led to the conclusions that all the phenomena attending the growth and structure of coral reefs may be explained by reference to the combined operation of three causes. 1st, that the species of polypes most efficient as coral builders work only at limited depths, not exceeding twenty or thirty fathoms. 2nd, that in the Pacific and Indian oceans are tracts where a gradual subsidence of the bottom of the sea is going on; and 3rd, that the polypes work most efficiently at the outer edge of the reef, where the water is the purest and best aerated, and where their food is most abundant.—*Paterson's Introduction to Zoology*.

CHANNING'S INDIFFERENCE TO LITERARY FAME.—So devoid was Dr. Channing of all concern for

literary distinction, and so manifest was his insensitivity in this regard, that one was all but invited to criticize his literary productions in his presence with entire freedom. At least, all apologies for so doing were felt to be out of place. There was no danger of wounding his vanity, for there was none to be wounded. We recollect that, upon remarking to him, on one occasion, that the criticism in the *Edinburgh Review*, attributed to Lord Brougham, and singular for the care with which it was restricted to one essay of Dr. Channing's, that on Milton, and to one sentiment expressed in that essay, struck us on the whole as just, he replied, "I think it very likely; I have never read the article." A previous review of his works had appeared in the same journal, which was attributed to Mr. Hazlitt, and was marked by the passionate ill-will and eagerness to disparage so characteristic of the man. It threw not a shadow of irritation over Dr. Channing's mind. Mr. Hazlitt, nevertheless, interested him greatly, and still stood high in his opinion as a writer of no ordinary power. It may be doubted whether another instance can be found of an individual arresting so much attention in the literary world as Dr. Channing, and yet claiming no place there, finding himself a literary man by accident. The laurels that were showered upon him he took not the slightest pains to gather or preserve. If they appeared to be falling off, he did not even carry himself with the slightest care to keep them on. If a hand was extended to pluck from him, he showed no sign of resistance, nor did a shadow of mortified vanity ever darken those thoughtful and beaming eyes. If his distinguished reviewers thought to wound and humble him, as from their occasional strength of phrase would seem to have been their design, never was expectation more completely disappointed. He barely knew of their assaults; they fell far short of his equanimity. He thought even less of the arrows that were discharged at him than the lion of the dew-drops on his mane, for he never stirred to shake them off. We are the more impressed with this trait in Dr. Channing's character, because, as we apprehend, it is to be accounted for only in one way. He had a keen relish for literary truth and beauty. We remember how his face lightened up as he pronounced Charles Lamb's English the purest of these modern times. Why, then, was he so indifferent to his literary celebrity? Mainly because he was a great deal more than a mere literary man. His whole being was wrapped up in the cause of those sacred and beneficent truths by which souls are to be saved, and nations revolutionized, and the whole world blest. He dwelt in a world hung round, not with the fading chaplets of human renown, but with crowns of unfading glory. He was listening in the secrecy of his own thoughts to the ravishing music of voices speaking better things than the praises of men.—*The Christian Examiner*.

GIANT CUTTLE FISH.—Stories are told of gigantic cuttle-fish throwing their arms over luckless vessels, the thickness of each arm being equal to that of the mizen mast. But it is the business of science to dispel these exaggerations, and patiently and laboriously to seek out the truth, hailing with joy each new light which may shine on the subject of inquiry. In the College of Surgeons, London, are preserved portions of the largest specimen of cuttle-fish which any of our museums contain. The carcass was found during Captain Cook's first voyage, floating on the sea, surrounded by aquatic birds, who were feeding on its remains. "Comparing the size of this animal, from the parts existing, with that of the smaller perfect animal, its body must have been at least four feet long, which, added to the tentacula, would make it seven feet in length." We have, in these countries, no positive evidence of the existence of any cuttle-fish of larger dimensions, but the general prevalence of such belief inclines naturalists at present not to deny the possibility of their occurrence.—*Patterson's Introduction to Zoology*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AS AN AUTHOR.—Had his lordship followed the advice of a worthy old college tutor to his pupils, "Read over your compositions, and wherever you meet with a passage which you think is particularly fine, strike it out," the quality of the works would have been certainly benefited, though the quantity would have been reduced in a much higher proportion. But the premier had, no doubt, Aristotle's recipe in his eye: "The greatest thing of all is to be powerful in metaphor, for this alone cannot be acquired from another, but is a mark of original genius; for to metaphorize well is to discern in different objects that which is similar." The noble premier is powerful enough in metaphor—strong as Samson, to his own undoing. He has fallen into the error of adopting a canon for his own guidance which is addressed to "original genius." Nor are there any counterbalancing qualities to weigh down this besetting sin. There is no originality of thought, no vigorous reasoning, no evidence even of industrious research. We have neither new facts and materials, nor happy illustrations of old ones. The noble writer's works are "objectless;" we rise from this perusal with no fresh information of any kind, and are at a loss to understand why the premier should have rushed into print. We have expressed our opinions on the several works in the order in which they were published. It is unnecessary, therefore, to add to our criticism on their several merits. We regret that we cannot, upon the whole, sum up in Lord John Russell's favour; that we cannot favour his pretensions to literary rank, even in the smallest degree. The noble lord may call, it is true, eleven witnesses, 4*to*, 8*vo*, and 12*mo*, to support his pretensions; but, if well advised, he will rather trust to the merciful consideration of the

court, than rely upon their testimony: for the said witnesses, though decent enough in their exterior clothing, when made to disclose their evidence, will infallibly damage the noble defendant's cause, and for ever strip him of all literary character.—*The Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review*.

GLEANINGS.

A PATRON OF THE GAME-LAWS.—The Bishop of Ripon keeps a gamekeeper.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* points out a Post-office anomaly. "A packet of invoices, weighing less than two ounces, posted in London for Bombay, is chargeable on delivery 4*s.*; but if prepaid in London, the charge is 9*s.*"

The recent disturbances in the French capital in particular, and other portions of the Continent of Europe, had the effect of causing so large an influx into this country of diamonds, that they are now "a drug in the market," and nearly unsaleable.—*Morning Post*.

It is said that the town swarms with counterfeit fourpenny-pieces. A man and a woman have been committed by the Lord Mayor on charges of passing false coins of the kind: the woman had thirty-three in her possession when she was seized.

From a report prepared by the Chaplain of the County Prison of Durham, it appears that crime has increased in the county during the last year thirty-three per cent.

Professor Reid, of New York, says, that painted green tea may be most easily detected by putting a small quantity of it in a glass of cold water, letting it remain for a few minutes, and then stirring it.

A MINISTER'S SOLILOQUY.

Reformation is vexation,
Retrenchment is as bad,
The Civil List does puzzle me,
But Ireland drives me mad.

—*Newry Examiner*.

The *Times* says happily: "Cleanliness is the very vaccination of cholera."

M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, gives audience (says the *Constitutionnel*) at three in the morning; and still the applicants for place are not the less eager or less numerous.

A little book, called "Jacob and his Sons," has been "dropped from the catalogue" of the American Sunday School Union, because it contains half-a-dozen lines against slavery.

"The Welsh people," says the *Principality*, "are confessedly fond of theology. Commentaries on the Scriptures are constantly issuing from the press, either translations or original works."

T. YOUNG'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.—"What a fool I was ever to write that letter!"—*Punch*.

Earthquakes have lately been so frequent in Chili, that within the sixteen months ending in July last, no fewer than 140 more or less violent shocks were experienced.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "Sick of solitary dinners, the etiquette of several hundred years, the Pope gave a banquet at the Quirinal Palace on the 13th. This is not the least startling innovation for which the memory of Pio Nono will be famous. Does not (Alexander) Pope describe some personage as claiming renown, because that he

"Judicious drank; and—greatly daring—dined?"

AMERICAN DESCRIPTION OF THE RIO BRAVO.—Imagine four of the crookedest things in the world, then imagine four more twice as crooked, and then fancy to yourself a large river three times as crooked as all these put together, and you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition of this almighty crooked river. There is no drift in it, from the fact that it is so crooked that timber can't find its way far enough down to lodge two sticks together; but few snakes, because it is not straight enough to swim in; and the fish are all in the whirlpools in the bends, because they can't find their way out. Birds frequently attempt to fly across the river, and light on the same side they started from, being deceived by the different crooks! Indeed, you may be deceived when you think you can see across it, and some of the boys say it is so darned twisting there isn't but one side to it.—*American paper*.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 20, the wife of the Rev. I. DOXSEY, of Thame, of a daughter.

Oct. 24, Mrs. T. B. BRAMWELL, of Dockwray-square, North Shields, of a daughter.

Oct. 25, at Andover, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM GOODMAN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 17, at the Independent Chapel, Llanfyllin, by the Rev. D. Morgan, Mr. JOHN JONES, British schoolmaster, Penyontfaur, Montgomery, to Miss SARAH BYNNE, Tynycaeau.

Oct. 19, at Foleshill Independent Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Styles, Mr. HENRY HOROBIN to ANN TAYLOR, both of the parish of Bedworth, Warwickshire.

Oct. 22, at the Independent Chapel, Chesterfield, by the Rev. W. Blandy, Mr. HENRY FANSHAW to Miss MITCHELL, both of Chesterfield.

Oct. 23, at the Independent Chapel, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, by the Rev. J. Gill, Mr. DANIEL TURNER, of Acton's Farm, to Miss ANN LITTER, of Sawbridgeworth.

Oct. 24, at Rodmersham Church, Kent, by the Rev. J. O. Drawbridge, to JAMES TULLOCH, Esq., F.R.S., of Montague-place, London, to JANE ANNE, second daughter of the late W. J. LUSHINGTON, Esq., of Rodmersham Lodge, and niece of the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, and Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B.

DEATHS.

Oct. 10, at Blackfriars-road, London, aged 81, SUSANNAH, widow of the late G. PAWS, a member of the Society of Friends. Her unobtrusive benevolence, and upright and consistent walk in life, will be long remembered in the neighbourhood, where she had resided more than fifty years.

Oct. 13, aged 63, NATHANIEL MINSHALL, sen., Esq., of Oswestry. The deceased was for upwards of thirty years a deacon of the Congregational church in the above town.

Oct. 19, at Stourbridge, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. CHRISTOPHER BROOKBANKS, for nearly fifty years a member, and nearly twenty years a deacon, of the Congregational church in that town.

Oct. 19, at Woodcote-park, Epsom, in her 87th year, and the

37th of her widowhood, MARY, relict of the late L. DE TRISSIER, Esq., of that place.

Oct. 22, at Leamington, in her 3rd year, ANNE BRUCE, daughter of the Rev. O. WINSLOW.

Oct. 22, aged 79, ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. BROWNE, Independent minister, North Walsham.

Oct. 24, at Leicester, THOMAS FLUDE, the youngest son of Mr. W. BASSETT, of Countesthorpe.

Oct. 28, at Crawford-house, Maidenhead, MARY, widow of the late Rev. J. B. MARSH, of Maidenhead, Berks.

Lately, at Hamburg, of cholera, after a short illness, Captain GEORGE AINSBY, of South Shields. He was of the old school of Newcastle captains, a race fast dying out; and was a man of decided piety and sterling integrity. He was a Wesleyan.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English Funds have been steadily and continually improving since our last, owing partly to the decided change for the better which has taken place in the Railway Market, and partly to the more settled aspect of foreign affairs. Our quotations, therefore, are higher than for some weeks past. Consols have advanced above 1 per cent., Bank Stock has experienced a great improvement, and the Unfunded Debt has been higher, money on "call" not being worth more than 1*½* to 2 per cent., and first-class mercantile bills being discounted at from 2*½* to 3 per cent.

The following were the quotations this (Tuesday) evening at the close of business on the Exchange:—Three per Cent. Consols, 85*½* to 86. Bank Stock, 187 to 189. Reduced Threes were 84*½* to 1*½*. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 85*½* to 1*½*; Long Annuities, 8*½* to 1*½*. India Stock, 234 to 236; India Bonds, 43*s.* to 46*s.* premium. Exchequer Bills, June, 43*s.* to 46*s.*; March, 45*s.* to 48*s.* premium.

The Foreign Market has been dull, with little business done; Mexican Bonds, however, still rule high.

The Railway Market is rapidly improving, and promises before long to "look up" again. On Saturday the morning papers published the great Balance-sheet of the London and North Western Company, and immediately shares rose in some cases 13 to 14 per cent. Almost simultaneously appeared a letter from the "Railway King," in reply to a statement of grievances addressed to him by several shareholders in the Midland Company, of which he is chairman. In the letter he endeavours to combat the idea that there is any real foundation for the panic in the Railway Market, which he attributes to the efforts of certain interested speculators for a "fall." The appearance of the letter and the statement together had a remarkable effect. Great North of England shares improved 3*½* from the lowest to the highest point, the Great Western 7 to 9, the North Western 8 to 10, the South Western 1 to 2, the Midland 8 to 10, the North British 1*½* to 2*½*, the Caledonian 1 to 2, the Great Northern 1*½* to 2*½*, the Eastern Counties 1*½* to 1*½*, the Brighton 1*½* to 2, the North Stafford 1 to 1*½*, and the York, Newcastle, and Berwick 2 to 3 per share.

In English mining shares a fair business has been done at steady prices.

We have the satisfaction to state, concerning the increase of duties in the Zollverein, that the States of the Zollverein have now consented to the admission of British goods free from the additional duties, provided they are accompanied by certificates of origin. The Prussian Government has also intimated an intention of reimbursing the additional duties already paid on British merchandise imported with proper certificates, and of inviting the other States of the Zollverein to adopt the same course.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts and from Liverpool represent trade as being very dull. In the Corn Market on Monday there was a rise of from 1*s.* to 2*s.* on old wheat, and prices generally were firmer. The quantity of produce pressed upon the market for sale being rather smaller, prices have received a little support. The home demand for many articles has improved, and there are hopes entertained that the decline in prices will be stayed. The export orders have not increased to any extent, but the future course of affairs will depend so far upon political events. Articles used for manufacturing purposes have ruled rather heavy. Sugar, coffee, and tallow have been firmer. Rice and grain rather flat. Tin and copper in more request, and saltpetre and rum cheaper.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 27.

BANKRUPTS.

BROAD, ALEXANDER, Brixton-road, Brixton, builder, November 2, December 6: solicitor, Mr. Haines, Parliament-street.

CATON, JOHN HENRY, Standon Massey, Essex, cattle dealer, November 7, December 8: solicitors, Messrs. Treherne and White, Barge-yard-chambers, Bucklersbury.

CHAFFELL, FREDERICK COOLEY, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, stock broker, November 7, December 8: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Golden-square.

HUNT, JAMES, Brentwoods-butts, builder, November 10, December 11: solicitors, Messrs. Rixon and Son, King William-street.

JONES, THOMAS, Old Swinford, Worcestershire, grocer, November 7, December 5: solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

PEARSON, SAMUEL, Manchester, licensed victualler, November 10, 30: solicitors, Mr. Newman, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Willoughby, Manchester.

PETERS, ARTHUR, Manchester, spirit merchant, November 13, December 4: solicitors, Messrs. Norris and Sons, Bedford-row; and Mr. Radcliffe, Liverpool.

POOLE, THOMAS, South-square, Gray's-inn, money scrivener, November 8, December 11: solicitor, Mr. Empson, Bucksbury.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!

SAMUEL, BROTHERS, TAILORS and OUTFITTERS, 29, LUDGATE-HILL, invite attention to the following, from all Persons about to Emigrate to Quebec, New Brunswick, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, Sydney, China, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, or any other Colonies throughout the World. 75,347 Emigrants quit Great Britain every year.

SAMUEL, BROTHERS, impressed with a deep anxiety for the comfort of those who are about to quit their native land, respectfully beg to intimate that they have added an important feature to their extensive and well-known Establishment, 29, Ludgate-hill, namely, an Outfitting Department for Emigrants.

To the humble class of Emigrants this is a consideration of the utmost importance, as each man is bound by the 20th rule of the Government Regulations to provide himself with two complete Suits, at least, of good New Clothing, before he can be allowed a free passage.—(See Government Circular to Emigrants.) Now two Suits of Clothes cannot be expected to last a working man more than a couple of years, and at the end of that period he will be compelled to submit to the ruinous charges of the Colonists, thus expend that portion of his hard earnings which should contribute towards his future independence. But by purchasing his Outfit at the "Emigrant's Mart" he may at least double his stock of Clothing for the same money.

The following list of articles and prices will, it is hoped, convince an enterprising public of what has been above asserted:

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Two Strong JACKETS.	One Over Coat.
One do. TROUSERS.	One Superior Cloth Frock Coat.
One Flushing do.	Two Fancy Vests.
Two Vests.	One ditto with Sleeves.
One Duck Frock.	One Black Cloth Trousers.
One Scotch Cap.	One Beaver-tail Jacket.
One Hat.	One ditto lined warm.
Twelve Striped Cotton Shirts.	One ditto Trouser ditto.
Two Pair Shoes.	One Fancy ditto.
Six Handkerchiefs.	One Duck Frock.
Twelve Cotton Hose.	One Scotch Cap.
Six Towels.	One Hat.
Razors, Shaving Box, Strop, and Glass.	Twelve Striped Cotton Shirts.
One Knife and Fork.	Two Pair Shoes.
One Tin Plate.	Six Handkerchiefs.
One Pint Tin Mug.	Twelve Cotton Hose.
One Table and Tea-spoon.	Razors, Shaving Box, Strop, & Glass.
Hair Brush and Comb.	One Knife and Fork.
Four lbs. Marine Soap.	One Tin plate and one pint tin Mug.
Bed and One Blanket.	One Table Spoon and One Tea do.
One Counterpane.	Four lbs. Marine Soap.
One Pair Sheets.	One Hair Brush and Comb.
One Chest with Lock.	Bed and One Blanket.
	One Counterpane & One Pair Sheets.
	One Chest with Lock.

EXTRACT FROM THE GOVERNMENT ABSTRACTS.—"It cannot be too strongly impressed as a general rule, that the more abundant the stock of Clothing each person can afford to take, the better for his health, comfort, and prosperity."

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HALSE'S LETTERS on MEDICAL GALVANISM.—LETTER II.

GALVANISM.—How does Galvanism act in the cure of diseases? This is a question which is daily put to me, and the following is my reply to it. Galvanism first acts by arousing any nerve or organ from its torpid state, and then supplies those parts with nervous energy, until they have acquired such a healthy state as no longer to require this extra supply. I will explain myself still further. In cases of asthma and indigestion, I invariably find that the nerves at the pit of the stomach and at the top of the spine are in such a torpid state, that the patients can bear a tremendous power without feeling the least uncomfortable. In the course of a few days, however, those nerves get roused, and the patient cannot bear half the power; the nerves now conduct the galvanic fluid to those parts which are deficient of it; an extra secretion of gastric juice takes place, the accumulation of phlegm is prevented, and thus both the indigestion and breathing are improved. By and by the nerves get into a still more active state, and the body now generates a sufficient supply of nervous influence for all its functions. This is how galvanism acts in cases of indigestion and asthma. It acts differently, however, in some cases of sciatica and rheumatism, particularly in chronic cases; here it acts by removing the obstructions which the nervous fluid meets with in its passage along the nerves; for it must be remembered that the nervous fluid travels quicker than even light travels, and it can easily be imagined that wherever there is an obstruction to its passage in that spot must there be a pain. In paralysis how does it act? Just the same as it does in cases of indigestion, or a paralysed stomach, for such it is. It first arouses the nerves into action, and then supplies them with nervous energy. Take bar of iron, bend it in the shape of a horse-shoe, coil some covered copper wire round it; try its magnetic power; it has none: it wants galvanic or nervous energy. Now apply the ends of the wire to a galvanic battery, again try its magnetic power, and lo! it will sustain a ton weight. The ungalvanized iron is the paralysed limb, the powerless limb. The galvanized iron, the healthy limb, the powerful limb. The great beauty of galvanism is, that in nineteen cases out of twenty, it shows its beneficial effects before the patient has been with me a fortnight, and in ordinary cases I find three or four weeks' galvanism quite sufficient. How different this from all other systems! My recent cures of obstinate cases of indigestion have been so astonishing as to astonish myself; and I contend, that no man or woman who suffers from this distressing malady should neglect a moment to try the remedial powers of galvanism. Indigestion is indeed a distressing malady; it is the cause of tic-douloureux, sciatic, most nervous complaints, neuralgia, head-aches, dimness of sight, defective hearing; in short, of almost every complaint. I have had patients with the sensation of many hundredweight on the top of the head; others, as if the brain were continually stirred up with a spoon; others, again, with toads, serpents, and all sorts of noisome reptiles, continually before their eyes; and others with a continued discharge of artillery inside their heads, with an endless variety of the oddest sensations imaginable, and which it would be almost impossible for a person who has been in a state of continual health to have any idea of. Now in all those cases I have found that the cause was a derangement of the digestive organs, and in proportion as the organs were restored to health, so would all those odd fancies vanish. I have lately had a lady with me who had some knowledge of chemistry, and this knowledge was tested in a very peculiar way. She knew that the atmosphere was composed of oxygen and nitrogen gases; that the oxygen was the vital air, and the nitrogen the poisonous air. Well, she took a fancy into her head that her lungs and body had such an affinity for the poisonous air, that she breathed nothing else, and that her body was surrounded by an atmosphere of nitrogen only. This, she said, was the cause of all her sufferings, and that unless I could alter the electrical state of the body, so that she might have as much affinity for the oxygen as for the nitrogen, I should never cure her. Her stomach was in a most dreadful state. I tried to reason her out of her foolish ideas, but I found it would not do, and I am convinced for the hundredth time that it is but labour lost to argue with a deranged stomach. I galvanized the stomach, and in one week she declared that the electrical condition of her body was changed, and that she inhaled the oxygen as well as the nitrogen. The fact is, her stomach now began to perfectly digest food, healthy blood was formed, and healthy ideas manifested themselves. I think it right I should state, that before this lady came to me she had been using for several weeks one of those ridiculous galvanic instruments which shopkeepers are in the habit of selling at two pounds or three pounds each. Its effect on her (as on all others who have used them,) was to aggravate her complaint exceedingly. I cannot too strongly caution parties against the use of those instruments.

WILLIAM H. HALSE, Professor of Medical Galvanism, London.

GALVANISM.—Invalids are solicited to send to Mr. W. H. Halse, of 22, Brunswick-square, for his pamphlet on MEDICAL GALVANISM, which will be forwarded free on receipt of two postage stamps. They will be astonished at its contents. In it will be found the particulars of cures in cases of asthma, rheumatism, sciatics, tic-douloureux, paralysis, spinal complaints, headaches, deficiency of nervous energy, liver complaints, general debility, indigestion, stiff joints, all sorts of nervous disorders, &c. Mr. Halse's method of applying the galvanic fluid is quite free from all unpleasant sensation; in fact, it is rather pleasurable than otherwise, and many ladies are exceedingly fond of it. It quickly causes the patient to do without medicine. Terms, One Guinea per week.

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"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,
"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.

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"I am, dear sir, yours truly,
"To R. Davison, Esq. JAMES CUPLAND, M.D."

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